

# FAITHFUL DOG AVENGES THE MURDER OF HIS MASTER BY DOOMING THE SLAYER TO DEATH ON A GALLOW'S

Small Cur on Seeing His Protector Thrown From a Boat Tries Vainly to Save Him, and After Failing Runs to Neighboring Farmhouse to Summon Aid, Grabbing Man by Trousers to Attract His Attention to His Signs.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
POCAHONTAS, Ark., Aug. 19.—Through the love of a dog for his master a man has been sentenced to be hanged for murder and a woman has been indicted and will be tried as accessory to the crime at the November term of the Randolph County Criminal Court, which will sit at Pocahontas.

The dog, which is only an ordinary little black and white cur, residing in the commonplace name of "Jim," was the only witness to the murder of W. F. Burns, a well-to-do farmer and ferryman on Spring River, on the morning of June 30, 1905. Ed Hubbard, a woodsman, being the convicted principal in the crime, and a woman known as Willie Roberts, who was Burns' housekeeper, being charged as accessory to the crime.

The motive alleged was the desire of Hubbard and Willie Roberts to come to possession of the property of Burns through a will made at the instance of the woman.

But for "Jim," the crime would possibly never have been discovered, for it was his love for his master which sent him to the house of a neighbor, where his whines and actions, which were almost human, suggested to the neighbor that something unusual had happened.

As a result, the neighbor made a search which resulted in the finding of the body at the bottom of the river and the ultimate unraveling of the deep plot which ended in murder.

**Grows at Accused Man.**  
"Jim," the little black and white cur, did not stop with sniffing the neighbors of the crime, but appeared in the courtroom at the trial, and when Hubbard was arraigned gave testimony of his hatred, by showing his teeth and by growling when the accused man was brought in—testimony barred by the law, but effective in the eyes of the jury when the evidence was presented.

Some time last year it was suggested to Willie Roberts that "Pies" Burns, who had been separated from his second wife for some time, wanted a housekeeper, and that a scheme might be carried out whereby she might come into possession of Burns' farm and a considerable sum of money he was supposed to have.

Burns and the Roberts woman were brought together by mutual acquaintances and she was engaged as housekeeper, a verbal arrangement being entered into at the time to the effect that, if she took good care of the old

man during his lifetime, she was to receive his property at his death. Shortly afterward it was suggested to Willie Roberts that she would do well to have the agreement put into writing. With some reluctance on the part of Burns, this was done and a will was regularly drawn in favor of Willie Roberts.

It was then, according to the evidence produced at the trial of Ed Hubbard, that the plot against the life of Burns began. According to a confession made by Hubbard, which he later retracted, it seemed too long to wait for the old man to die, and plans were made to end his life.

Various means were suggested, according to Hubbard, and put aside as being too risky.

It came out in the evidence that Burns was in the habit of going in his boat in the early morning to set his fishing lines.

On the evening of June 29 Hubbard went to the Burns house, he claimed in his confession, in response to a letter from Willie Roberts. The three slept in one room that night. After the old man was asleep, so Hubbard stated, the woman went to the "shake-down" where he was sleeping and aroused him and told him to wake Burns early with the excuse that he wanted to cross the river to catch a train for Hoxie, so that he could get some whiskey.

At daybreak Hubbard aroused the old man and the two went to the river bank, unlocked the ferry boat and started to embark on what was "Pies" Burns' last ride on the craft he had piloted across the river so many times. Here, it was that "Jim," just the "onery" little black and white cur, with a cur's loyalty to the one who feeds him, came into the case.

WILLIE ROBERTS

belonged with his master. Twice he started to swim across, to be driven back by Hubbard, who seemed to have some intuition that the dog might frustrate his plans.

Nearing the middle of the river, Burns was pulling the boat by the ferry line. His back was turned to his side of the river and Hubbard was behind him. As the old man reached forward to take a fresh pull on the rope, Hubbard sprang upon him and gave him a push forward. Burns fell forward and partly into the water.

Realizing then the plot against his life, the old man struggled to regain his footing, but the relentless Hubbard took him by the heels and threw him overboard.

Twice the old man's face appeared at the surface only to sink again, the last time not to rise again.

No one saw the deed—that is, no one but "Jim."

When Hubbard saw that "Pies" Burns was at the bottom of the river, he paddled the boat back to the shore, went to the house and told Willie Roberts that he had "fixed the old man." There he changed his undershirt, as the one he wore in the boat had become wet and muddy during the scuffle, and made his way back to the Black River bottoms after having turned the boat adrift to give the impression that the old man had fallen overboard while setting his fish lines.

But all this time little "Jim" was busy. As he saw the murderer throw his master into the water, his dog love asserted itself and into the water he

COURTHOUSE AT POCAHONTAS, ARK., WHERE THE TRIAL WAS HELD

plunged to aid his drowning master. Hubbard was too much occupied to notice the little dog and "Jim" was not molested in his mission of mercy.

Straight to where he had seen Burns sink went "Jim." But he was too late and, after swimming around the spot for some time, he turned back and regained the bank.

Possibly it was instinct which kept him from going to Willie Roberts for assistance, but whatever it was that influenced him, he ran to the house of a neighbor named Grace, announcing his coming by barks and howls that the time, and, as to the place, was something out of the ordinary had occurred.

As Grace went to the doorstep, "Jim"

grabbed him by the trousers leg and pulled him in the direction of the river. Thinking that, possibly, Burns wished his assistance in running the ferry, a matter of common occurrence, Grace followed the dog to the house. Re-

ceiving no answer to his knock, Grace spoke to the dog.

"Jim, where is Uncle Pies?" he asked. Straight to the river ran Jim. Grace followed and, finding the boat gone, surmised that Burns had met with some accident.

"Jim" took to the water and swam around directly over where Burns had disappeared.

Neighbors were summoned and a search began, the result being that the men, diving into the water, found the body of Burns exactly where "Jim" had told them in his dog language.

At the Coroner's inquest, some slight suspicion was aroused that the drowning of Burns was not an accident. Answers to questions put to Willie Roberts strengthened the suspicion and resulted in the arrest of Ed Hubbard by Sheriff Jackson and his subsequent indictment, trial and conviction of murder in the first degree, with a hanging sentence.

The trial last week, which occupied five days, was the most noteworthy in the history of Randolph County. People for miles around flocked to Pocahontas, filling every hotel and boarding house to overflowing. Many camped on the grounds surrounding the Court House.

When the case was called, there was not an inch of room in the courtroom. The more thrifty sold their seats to the One hundred and fifty talemen were examined before "12 good men and true" were found to try the case. Sheriff Jackson had worked well on the case, and as the evidence was presented it became apparent that Hubbard stood but little show of acquittal.

Not appearing on the court records as a witness, but nevertheless an important link in the case, "Jim" played an important part for the State. Edging his way into the courtyard as though he realized that the man who killed his master was to be tried for the crime, "Jim" took his stand by the door through which the prisoner was to enter. No one noticed the little black and white cur until the door opened and Hubbard entered in charge of Sheriff Jackson.

Immediately "Jim" set up a loud and angry barking, as if to say, "There is the man who killed my master."

**Dog Clinches the Case.**  
It was impressive, and few who witnessed it could be convinced that little "Jim" did not know what it was all about, and that he was not offering his evidence in the case in the best manner which nature allowed.

Little by little the evidence piled up against Hubbard. Though repudiating his former confession, his testimony on the stand to the effect that he pushed Burns into the water in self defense was given in such a manner that it had little weight with the jury. Attorneys appointed by the Court to defend Hubbard fought the case stubbornly.



SHERIFF W. A. JACKSON

**JIM THE DOG THAT BROUGHT HIS MASTER'S SLAYER TO JUSTICE.**



ED HUBBARD THE CONVICTED MURDERER



WILLIE ROBERTS

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# IDA M. TARBELL TELLS HOW SHE BEGAN HER TERRIFIC WAR ON THE OIL TRUST

At First She Did Not Dream of the Great Work She Would Do, but the Achievement Grew Upon Her Until She Won Fame Through It, and Shamed the Greatest Individual Fortune of the Age.

By James Creelman

A Staff Correspondent of the New York World and Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Miss Ida M. Tarbell, the woman who stripped John D. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Co. bare to the eyes and understanding of the civilized world, after the bloating politicians and the doctors of sociology and political economy had failed—how good, simple and sensible she seemed sitting at her green-topped table as she talked about her speechmaking work!

The figure was slight and erect; the face earnest and strong; the hair dark; the large, gray eyes soft and eloquent. You saw such countenances among the unaffected Celtic women of Ireland and Brittany.

The full brow, high cheek bones, irregular nose, strong, kindly mouth and small, fine ears standing out from the sharply lined face—these were some of the characteristics of a personality central-sincere and really beautiful gray eyes.

This remarkable American woman, in many respects the most influential woman of her time—no languishing, rose-cheeked girl, she is 42 years old, has written many books and has trained herself for her work as a soldier in need for war.

She wore a simple white dress, black and blue, and a black chain descending from her neck held a black fan. There was a gleam of jewelry or frivolous or the apt use of her. Yet it would be package, no more womanly, symmetrical, elegant individuality than Miss D. P. Fisher.

The room was gray-green, the frieze dull red. Before her were photographs of famous living writers; behind her shelves crowded with law reports and statistical works. The one distinctly feminine touch was a brass kettle and a blue and white tea set on a table in the corner.

## She Appreciates the Fact.

To understand how she has looked into the face of organized greed with such a steady gaze, how she has conquered the greatest alliance of wealth and cunning the world has ever seen, how she has searched out and unveiled the crimes and cruelties of the modern industrial and financial centralization, exposing its pretense and claims to honor, and how she has made the richest man in the world, the silent, masterful leader of it all, writhe under her stroke—to understand these it is necessary to know that Miss Tarbell appreciates the pitiless power of facts.

Joan of Arc was a religious emotion. Miss Tarbell is a pair of eyes and a conscience.

The women who have greatly influenced the affairs of their countries in the past would have failed in the task to which Miss Tarbell set herself.

In all the years of her now historic investigation of the Standard Oil Co., she never "slipped over." She understood a man's task with the logic of a man. Her moderate statements, cold, clear analysis—looking at both sides of the case and admitting incidental merit in her terrible recital of crime and oppression—give an amazing sense of calm, impersonal justice to the work of a woman.

The slightest touch of hysteria or of passion, a too high note of color would have damned her effort to bring John D. Rockefeller and his works to the bar of public opinion. She attacked the most complicated problem of the most complicated civilization in history. Legislatures and courts have labored on it for years. Yet it remained a mystery. Its lawyers and guardians laughed at its nation. Its enemies were befogged in a cloud of contradiction and legal subtleties.

This was no case for womanly intuition. What the country wanted were facts, facts, facts.

Miss Tarbell got the facts.

## Rockefeller's Nemesis.

Then even the church—Mr. Rockefeller's last asylum—was stirred to its depths and some of its leaders uttered a voice that turned his victories to dust. To pile up \$500,000,000 and then to have a woman attack it!

To reach the greatest eminence of wealth ever known by a human being and to find that a quiet American woman has turned the eyes of the world in scorn upon it!

It is hard to find a parallel to the case of Mr. Rockefeller and Miss Tarbell.

The genesis of this gray-eyed woman, whose simple statements are quoted in legislatures and pulpits against the oaths of the greatest of all millionaires and the solemn proclamations of the most powerful of all corporations, is not without interest and significance.

She was born in Erie County, Pa., in 1857. Her father was a school teacher. So was her mother.

She was educated in the common and high school of Titusville, Pa. Then she took a course in the Allegheny College.

In her girlhood her father became an oil producer in the Bradford district. She lived in the midst of the unsuccessful revolution against Mr. Rockefeller's early methods. The oil men regarded him and his associates as public enemies. She saw her father's friends and

associates crushed, the whole region ruined.

Miss Tarbell became one of the editors of the Chautauquan. She began a novel intended to arouse the country against the tyrannies and crimes of the Standard Oil Co. But she never finished it.

Then she went to Paris to deliberately prepare herself for serious work. She studied history and methods of writing history in the College of France and the Sorbonne.

Meanwhile, she supported herself by writing for newspapers.

She knew Daudet, Dumas, Masson and many other great French writers and scholars. They recognized her as a woman of serious purpose, extraordinary industry and well-balanced mind.

**Her Hard Preparation Work.**  
An article which she wrote attracted the attention of Samuel McClure of McClure's Magazine, and brought him to the door of her home in the Latin Quarter of Paris. A little later on Mr. McClure called her from America to write a short history of Napoleon. She was studying that very subject at the time, and promptly complied with his request. Then she came to America and became an associate editor of the magazine. The history of the early life of

Abraham Lincoln was her next work. In that she displayed the training which she received at the Sorbonne.

When she began to investigate the Standard Oil Co., Henry M. Rogers, the active master of that great organization, sent for her. This is the substance of the first conversation between them:

Mr. Rogers: Miss Tarbell, why did you not come to us first for the facts? Miss Tarbell: It is the policy of the Standard Oil Co. to never give information to the public. I am aware of that fact. Its policy is one of absolute secrecy.

Mr. Rogers: But we have changed our policy. We will give information now.

Miss Tarbell: The history of the Standard Oil Co. is to be found in sworn evidence given in courts and before legislative and other commissions. The facts are all accessible to me. Yet I am willing to hear everything that can be said on the other side and will be glad to submit anything material for an explanation. But my judgment must prevail in what I write.

Miss Tarbell spoke of her work to me in a very simple, direct way.

"It happened," she said, "that I had spent my girlhood in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. Years ago I dreamed of some day writing—great fiction, if you please."

"I had planned to write the great American novel, having the great Standard Oil Co. as a background! I had gotten a long way from fiction—I was trying to write history and biography."

"It seemed to me that the Standard Oil Co. might be handled historically. Mr. McClure and Mr. Phillips consented that I should try it. I don't think any of us had much faith in the attempt. At most, I thought I might get eight articles the magazine might consent to print. I began the work about five years ago—began it in I would a history of the Thirty-Year War or of the Age of Despotism or any episode written in documents."

"I find that many people are surprised to know that documents on the Standard exist at all. I even had members of the Standard Oil Co. say to me:

"What you are telling us is all true, but how in the name of wonder did you know it?"

"The gentlemen had forgotten their own records."

"For over 30 years they have been under investigation at intervals by legislative and other commissions, and by the Congress of the United States. They have also figured in innumerable lawsuits."

"If not most, of these cases and investigations are more or less misleading, incomplete, hard to understand. It is a record upon questions asked by men who knew little of the subject and answered by men who are past masters in concealing the truth, and who frequently, if they were cornered closely, would indulge in quibbles and evasions of a very questionable sort."

"This material had never been brought together in any complete collection. It is commonly said that many of these printed reports were collected and destroyed by the Standard Oil Co. I do not know whether this is true or not, but I know that I have had difficulty in getting copies of certain official reports."

"I have often been asked if I ever talked over my material with members of the Standard Oil Co. I have, repeatedly.

search began, the result being that the men, diving into the water, found the body of Burns exactly where "Jim" had told them in his dog language.

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**Helped Even by Trust.**  
"Indeed, I did not take up an important episode in the whole course of my work without first discussing it with one of the prominent officers of that company. In many cases which I took up they turned over to me my considerable new material."

"As a matter of fact, when I started out with the work I was not sure whether I should end in being more against than for the Standard Oil Co. During the whole course of my work I have been torn between admiration of this great organization and indignation at its hard dealings and vicious practices."

"There is no question in my mind at all but that if the oil industry had been allowed to grow without the introduction of Standard Oil practices, combination would have played a great part in it."

"There would have been a Standard Oil Trust and probably many of the men who are now in it would have been a part of it."

"But this Standard Oil Trust would not have been a monopoly. There would have been other oil trusts or combinations, working side by side with it."

"I feel confident that in the course of twenty or thirty years this is what

## Bishop Fallows on Rockefeller's Morals.

Bishop Samuel Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church, I believe Mr. Rockefeller to be morally color blind in his very make-up. He is a religious man. He is a member in good standing in the Baptist Church. But he has no religion in one compartment of his being, and business is another. He has seen no moral connection between them. Mr. Rockefeller is now seeing that morality cannot be divorced from business. Now is coming his opportunity. St. Paul, from being a red-handed murderer by law, went to the very front rank as a benefactor of mankind. But he confessed his guilt incurred through ignorance. Let Mr. Rockefeller do the same.

"But it is Mr. Rockefeller, the public character, that I am after; not the man at home—I have nothing to do with him. There has been some criticism of the sketch as unfair, particularly because I mention the fact that Mr. Rockefeller's father, I have even been called cruel to do this. Now, from my point of view, I would be much more unfair not to have done it than to do it."

"Mr. Rockefeller is not responsible for his father; but what he is, is certainly, to a degree, explained by his father. No one can make a fair biographical study without considering the question of heredity and environment."

"There have been idle tales told in the public prints to explain my reason for writing this work. I have never seen a man claims that for a number of years I was a beneficiary of Mr. Rockefeller's; that I was even sent abroad by him to complete my education."

"As a matter of fact, I never saw Mr. Rockefeller but once in my life. He exchanged a word with me, and what-ever education I have came through my family or my own efforts."

"The standard man with whom I have had dealings and have spent hours in the Standard Oil office discussing the various phases of this work and examining documents, have been men of uniform courtesy and candor, and while naturally they do not agree with me in my conclusions, they have never unduly tried to influence those conclusions."

"There is a good deal more than taking rebates in this business. There is a drawback, for instance, which Mr. Rockefeller exacted from the railroads."



# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by The Pulitzer Publishing Co., 210-212 N. Broadway.

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BIGGEST WEST OF THE  
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The only St. Louis Newspaper with the Associated Press day dispatches.

Bob Acres was a hero compared to Theodore Roosevelt when high-tariff folly and injustice are to be faced.

With what could the Bennington have been christened? What is the hoodoo that has brought to her another disaster?

The Grand Duke of Hesse is handy with the needle. He must be greatly envied by married men with missing suspender buttons.

### THE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

The czar's manifesto convoking a national consultation assembly is an epoch-making event.

In form autocratic power is reserved and the assembly has no power of initiative except within narrow limits. It will deliberate and discuss, but settle nothing of fundamental importance. The autocrat continues the fountain of all authority. Formally but little that is essential is granted by the edict.

But the assembly will be the entering wedge. Thinking men assembled as representatives of a great, active and aspiring people will not be content to talk wisely and adjourn, and the disposition to exceed the limits of the powers granted will be sharpened by the sense of wrongs unredressed. If the czar and his keepers imagine that the assembly will be a docile body they should recall the States General of 1789 and what happened during the weeks following the opening session.

The Russian people have found a voice. It will be heard and it will be heeded. No tyranny is strong enough to stifle the demands for liberty and progress when it becomes articulate in any sort of a parliamentary body. This is a mere statement of experience and there is no reason to believe that the Russian assembly will be an exception.

Mrs. Carnegie still cooks Andrew's breakfast. With all his wealth, this shrewd Scotchman may not yet have solved the lady-help problem.

### A RAY OF HOPE.

In spite of the changes going on in China, as the "Celestial Kingdom" they still have a way of disposing of the problem of female labor in competition with the labor of men which some might think almost celestial in this country.

After having decided by calculation in each family which girl babies will be "surplus females," if allowed to survive, let them die as expeditiously as possible.

While this solution is no longer possible for us, there is still a ray of hope for the masculine part of the world in spite of all the statistics showing that it is about to be ruined by the cheap labor of the "surplus female."

The worst statistics show that the new industrial woman is "doing the housework," not only at home, but in offices, stores, shops and factories. The latest wall record in the world's news printed by the Post-Dispatch is the prophecy that men will be forced to work in the open air in order to survive.

Curiously enough, this was the original division of labor and men once looked down on all "soft places" involving housework of all kinds as "menial." "Menial" work, or work done inside the walls of a house, was rated then beneath the dignity of strong and virile manhood. Work in the open air was supposed to be the means of making manhood strong and virile.

If now we, so far as we are or claim to be masculine, are forced back to handling axes, plows, picks or the other utensils of open air work, perhaps it may make us strong and virile without resort to punching bags or other merely gymnastic devices for "raising muscle."

It is a ray of hope, and if it is dim and distant, it is still a ray. So let us rejoice accordingly, as we give up the "soft places" to the surplus female who can do the "housework" as well as we can and do it cheaper.

As the Spaniards put the dead old back into his saddle, so the reciprocity wing of the dominant party would again place McKinley or Blaine at the front.

### LAY HANDS SUDDENLY ON NO MAN.

The Des Moines (Io.) Capital preaches a powerful sermon against the "wickedness of physical fighting," taking as a text Timothy 5, 22, "Lay hands suddenly on no man."

This injunction has been understood as a warning to the young bishop not to appoint and consecrate deacons and other officers of the church without due examination into their character and antecedents. But this is all wrong according to the Capital man. It means that Timothy must restrain himself and not raise his dukes without due provocation.

We are taught in the editorial sermon that the injunction is not incompatible with legitimate self-defense. But, "the intelligent man, the one who is jealous of his good name, who would ever lean to

virtue's side," will know where to draw the line so as to not only vindicate his self-respect but keep within the limits of the law which says: "Lay hands suddenly on no man."

The true intent and meaning of the injunction being now understood, it is hoped that all bishops will take heed and refrain from pugilistic encounters. Priests, presbyters, deacons, elders and laymen will, of course, obey the same rule. Let there be no sudden blows anywhere.

Mr. Shonts thinks the Panama Canal is easy; others think it is Uncle Sam who is easy.

### KILLING THE BEST MEN.

"War lowered the standard of admission to the French army 3 1-3 inches between Louis XIV and the third republic."

Prof. E. A. Ross, who made this statement in a public lecture last week, takes ground against militarism based upon the acknowledged fact that war lowers the standard of manhood.

It is not merely physical deterioration. As he puts it the Civil War cost half a million men well above the average in physique and in spirit. The South lost her flower. In the North the impulsive were decimated, while the calculating stayed at home and multiplied.

This is a view which lovers of strife studiously ignore. How much mental and moral force was lost to France in the Napoleonic wars? What did Spain's century of supremacy cost in manhood? Neither in France nor Spain can there be found today the equals of the great men who flourished before the slaughter began.

Who can say what we lost by the Civil War? The best, the generous men, entered the armies.

As Prof. Ross says, the calculating stayed at home. May there not be a relation between this fact and the ruthless rule of graft which is vexing the country today?

Anyhow, the poorest use you can make of a superior man is to kill him. Better have him live his allotted time and transmit his blood to sons who will inherit his character and insure true progress.

Europe is greatly disturbed. Cairo, Ill., has quarantined against the world.

### THE MUD-PUDDLE TEST.

The test questions on education proposed by Prof. Miller to the University of Chicago and published by the Post-Dispatch have a climax in the final test:

"Can you look into a mud-puddle and see the sky?"

This is a parable of course. In Pilpay's fables, the explanation would be made by the "Future Buddha": "I was the professor who asked the question and the University itself was the mud-puddle."

Under the questions as tests, not only the Chicago University, but the entire American system of higher education based on subsidy, is a mud-puddle with nothing more hopeful at present than the reflection of the sky in it.

"Excellence" involves getting above someone else, turning someone else down and "taking the honors" in spite of someone else.

Every question Prof. Miller asks as a test of education involves a repudiation of this method and the acceptance of the theory that actual education is the change a man goes through in developing what is best in himself by helping others forward instead of striving to get above them, to turn them down or, in other words, to excel them.

As a "fable according to Pilpay," Prof. Miller's mud-puddle test could scarcely have had a better place for its first application than the Chicago University.

It may have been a stegomyia from Panama that started the trouble in New Orleans.

### THE ROYAL ROAD TO REFUTATION

A Western newspaper has made a discovery of considerable interest in connection with the extraordinary prices paid by the genial Dewey and others of the very great in New York City for "de luxe editions" of volumes on social New York with "favorable mention" tacitly included in the bargain.

It is nothing more or less than that the same thing was done in bringing out the history of White Horse Canyon County and almost if not quite every other county as far East as King's and Queen's.

The banker, the circuit judge, the member of the legislature and the leading merchant and farmers who subscribed for the "History of Red Dog and the Making of White Horse Canyon County" paid from \$5 to \$300 extra for the book according to the length of the "favorable mention" and the size of the portrait published.

In Connecticut and Massachusetts, it may seem incredible, but it is said to be an unquestioned fact that three descendants of the Pilgrim fathers whose coats of arms and pedigrees appear in any one of the scores of histories of Colonial worth, were assessed on the same plan and paid the price with the same apparent cheerfulness.

Thus it appears that what was mistaken for the peculiar weakness of the Four Hundred as "easy marks," is a general weakness all along the royal road to fame.

It seems that during the past 10 years the toll gates on the whole length of the road have multiplied until at last it has become so hard a road to travel that more comfort in life may be got out of remaining as inglorious as modest virtue can make the lives of those who attempt it.

The high tariff is regarded by many American citizens as worse than any Sonntagszwang, but, it having been made legal, they submit.

### THE TAGGART CASE.

The Taggart divorce case brings to light a condition, which, if not exceptional, reflects upon the entire army.

Two or three years ago we watched the German Emperor nervously trying to smother an army scandal set going by a book written by a former officer. We smiled and felt superior. Such shocking extravagances in manners and morals might be observed in Germany, but they were impossible in the American army.

But this Taggart case reveals a condition of depravity quite as low and disgusting as that pictured by the German officer. Drunkenness and profanity seem to be made the general background of a drama in which men and women revert to primary instincts and give free rein to the impulses of a tipsy understanding. The restraints of law, social convention, honor, chivalry and decency were ignored

and the participants in the unclean transaction devoted themselves to diversions which cannot be thought of much less described in any respectable company.

And yet the officers' corps is composed of educated, high-minded men of sense and honor. That has been, at least, the popular belief. They have enjoyed the best educational and social opportunities. The code of manhood is high and strict. And the public opinion of the brotherhood of officers has, for the most part, been sufficient to restrain the wayward and prevent a wide departure from the path of self-respect. So it has been asserted. So it has been believed.

The publicity, which has been given this unsavory case will be of great benefit to the army if it results either in establishing the truth of the popular belief in the high character of the officers' corps or compels such a purging that all the unclean elements shall be expelled. If the Taggart case is an exception and a blot let it be so proven. If it is a mere instance in a general condition the sooner the Augean stable is cleaned out the better it will be for the army.

### RESIGNATION.

I.  
Be patient and be wise! The eyes of Death look with a smile; her soft caress, That stills the anguish and the breath, Is Nature's ordination, meant to bless Our mortal woes with peaceful nothingness. Be not afraid! The Power that made the light In your kind eyes, and set the stars on high, And gave us love, meant not that all should die— Like you, my dearer, my dearer, in sudden night. Think that to die is but to fall asleep. And wake refreshed where the new morning breaks. And golden day her rosy vigor takes. From whence that fan eternity's far height And the white crests of God's perpetual deep.

### II.

"His time is spent, our pilgrimage must be"— So the wise poet-wisest of mankind— In admonition that should make us see— Though half distraught, and in our misery blind— That our sole refuge is the constant mind. The steadfast purpose, brave and strong and free, To bear affliction, and to be resigned— Knowing that ruthless Time will one day rend The veil that hides the deep that all must cross, And that th' eternity to which we tend, Made precious with the soul of many a friend— Is richer, lovelier, holier, far our loss; Where, oh, my dear, with peace, as with a diadem, Our lord's crown long for us, even as we long for them. —William Winter in New York Tribune.

### AN ANTI-HAT WOMAN.

From the New York Tribune.  
"Have I lost my hat?" asked the woman with the uncovered head. "No, it is perfectly safe at home. I never wear it, not even for shopping. I have gone all over New York and Brooklyn and Long Island this summer without any hat, and I don't carry a sunshade, either. Yes, it did take a little courage at first, but now I have grown to feel as if it were quite the natural and proper thing, and I occasionally find companions in eccentricity. I met two women today who were shopping without hats, and I have a friend who went bare-headed for a whole year. She went to Europe on her wedding tour without a hat, and she used to go out driving in the coldest days in winter muffled to her ears in furs, but bare-headed. I don't know that I will go as far as that, but I can't see any earthly reason for wearing a hat in summer. It's a wonderful economy, too. I am promising myself a treat from the money I have saved on hats this season. And the comfort of the photographs of the car entering and leaving the 'trap' and the time records, and be given an opportunity before appearing in court to measure the length of the trap and calculate from this data the time actually taken in traversing the distance and from this the rate of speed. The Motor Car Journal's description, in part, is as follows:  
"With this camera it is possible to take a photograph of any rapidly moving object passing any given point, the shutter speeds giving a range of exposures from one twenty-fifth of a second to one thousandth of a second; at the same time and with the same camera a photograph is taken of a watch, thus giving the exact time. A special case is provided for the watch, and in an opening above the latter a card is inserted, giving the date, which

### HOW SWIMMING REDUCES WEIGHT.

From the New York Sun.  
"A man who swims and is vigorous in the water can get himself into condition more quickly by that form of exercise than any other," said the bathhouse man. "I've seen men take off as much as six pounds in a single afternoon in the water, and from two to four pounds from the weight of a man moderately fat is not an uncommon afternoon's work. We have a scale here and many of our patrons weigh in their bathing clothes before and after the dip, and there is always a decided loss, except where men are very thin or else in prime training. Water exercise doesn't leave so much soreness as gymnasium work, either, and it brings every muscle of the body into play. We've a lot of college boys preparing for races on their football teams from this bathhouse. They have a trainer who watches their work, rubs them down and looks out for their food."

### \$48,000 FOR A LEMONADE.

Chicago Correspondence Indianapolis Star.  
Dr. Frank Hendon, who was engaged in floating \$100,000 worth of bonds for the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, visited J. Hobart Moore. As he was about to depart, Mr. Moore asked him to have a glass of lemonade. Dr. Hendon declined, saying he must hurry away to the home of a friend whom he wished to induce to invest in bonds. Mr. Moore indicated that he had the lemonade. Still the physician demurred.

"How many bonds have you left?" asked Mr. Moore.

"Forty-eight thousand dollars' worth," replied Dr. Hendon.

"You stay and have that glass of lemonade and I'll buy them all," said Mr. Moore, and the doctor stayed. After he had turned down a bumper of the refreshing drink, Mr. Moore signed a check for \$48,000.

### A DANGEROUS BET.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.  
"Never bet," said the dentist, "that you can put a billiard ball in your mouth. Though you might win such a bet, the chances are that you would have to pay me to take your winnings before you got the ball out again."

"Three times in one year ferocious, speechless men have been brought to me in cabs with billiard balls in their mouths, and to get the balls out I have been obliged to pull out two or three of their front teeth. 'Tis bet that you can put a billiard ball in your mouth is, you see, a common thing to do in pool-rooms, and many men make this bet and many succeed in winning it; but to get the ball out again is another matter. Usually it takes twice as long to get the ball out as it took to get it in, and sometimes it won't budge till some teeth have been removed to make room for it."

### IN THE PATH OF HAPPINESS.

To look fearlessly upon life; to accept the laws of nature, not with weak resignation, but as her sons, who dare to search and question; to have peace and confidence within our souls—these are the things that make for happiness.—Maurice Maeterlinck.

### THE IDEAL CHAUFFEUR.

From the Detroit Tribune.  
"Did I understand you to say you were sentenced to prison for 30 years?"  
"Dat's wot I said."  
"How did you get out so soon?"  
"I was pardoned. A guy wid a barrel o' coin wanted a chauffeur wot wasn't troubled wid no conscience."

## POST-DISPATCH RECORD OF PROGRESS

### Electric Locomotives for the New York Central—Bombs That Dissipate Hail—Timing Autos by Camera—Glass for Street Paving—A New Irrigating Device

#### AN IRRIGATING DEVICE.

In the irrigated sections of this country, the landowners living along one stream are more or less dependent on each other for their respective supplies of water. One person disposed to appropriate more than his share can readily do so by diverting and holding the water, to the detriment of the farms situated further down the stream. This is the cause of unending disputes, and all of the States in the West have laws designed to overcome it. A new and novel canal arrangement has been recently patented to meet this emergency by L. H. Rhead, a resident of Utah, stationed at the Rio Grande reclamation project, where he represents the United States Government. This gate regulates the flow of water at the heads of distributing canals and laterals, and is especially designed where the scarcity and unsatisfactory distribution of water cause trouble among those concerned. The device consists of an iron gate, stem, threaded, and two wheels also threaded to fit the stem. One of the wheels is for the purpose of raising and lowering the gate, and to the other wheel is attached a chain and pulley, by means of which the second and smaller wheel is locked in any position on the stem, and this constitutes the locking device. This is fixed at a point which will give the landowner all the water he is entitled to, and will permit him to cut the flow off entirely or to the point of depriving his neighbors of their share.

#### GLASS FOR STREET PAVING.

A practical inventor and scientist, M. Garchey, known all over France, has a very interesting experiment in Lyons, says "Tid-Bits." He has discovered an entirely new method of melting all kinds of old glass and transforming it into material as hard and serviceable as Belgian blocks. In 1888 he obtained permission from the municipal authorities of Lyons to pave a portion of one of their main streets with this new material and thus prove to the world the value of this discovery. The street selected was a principal thoroughfare which was under continuous and heavy traffic, and yet the glass is still as sound and firm as when first it was laid. M. Garchey claims that "ceramoglass" as he calls it, that it can be manufactured at a much more reasonable figure than any other reliable building material now on the market in Europe or America, and that it is practically indestructible.

#### TIME-RECORDING CAMERA.

A time-recording camera has just been patented in England.

If the police wish to know the speed at which a motor car is traveling, two of the time-recording cameras referred to can be placed at each end of a "trap," the distance between the points where the cameras are located having been accurately measured. The plan is for the cameras to take actual photographs of a car, including the speedometer dial, as it passes the selected spots, recording the time of identification of car and occupants. If the watch be synchronized, the decision arrived at must be accepted by all parties as accurate. It is proposed, the Motor Car Journal states, that when a driver is summoned for exceeding the speed limit he be brought before the court with the photograph of the car entering and leaving the "trap" and the time records, and be given an opportunity before appearing in court to measure the length of the trap and calculate from this data the time actually taken in traversing the distance and from this the rate of speed. The Motor Car Journal's description, in part, is as follows:

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#### SAYINGS OF SAGES.

Oppression is more easily borne than insult.—Junius.  
Hypocrisy is the necessary burden of villainy.—Johnson.  
Idleness is the burial of a living man.—Jeremy Taylor.

Contentment gives a crown where fortune hath denied it.—Ford.

Action is eloquence; the eyes of the ignorant are more learned than their ears.—Shakespeare.

To become a thoroughly good man is the best preparation for keeping a sound mind in a sound body.—Rome.

Pray to God at the beginning of all thy works, that so thou mayest bring them all to a good end.—Xenophon.

Mere family never made a man great. Thought and deed, not pedigree, are the passports to enduring fame.—Skifflet.

Great minds, like heaven, are pleased in doing good though the ungrateful subject of their favors are barren in return.—Rome.

It cannot be too often repeated that it is not help, but obstacles, not facilities, but difficulties, that make men.—W. Matthews.

#### MARRIAGE MADE DIFFICULT.

From the Canton Plaindealer.  
A farewell dinner was given on an island to a friend who was to be married in Syracuse the next day. After dinner the party decided to amuse itself in different ways. The prospective groom decided to take a nap. When he awoke the island was deserted, the boats gone. He was alone, and beside him was a well-filled lunch basket and a note saying, "No wedding tomorrow." In two hours the train left Clayton that must carry him to the altar. There was no time to be lost. Stripping, he started for an inhabited island half a mile distant; after sinking several times he reached it in an exhausted condition. A farmer rowed him back for his clothes for his valise, but a yacht was secured for the trip and the train was reached in time.

#### APPROPRIATE SYMBOL.

From Judge.  
Tommy Tucker had hauled the watermelon back to the grocer's in his little express wagon.  
"What's the matter with it?" asked the grocer.  
"It's green. I want it ripe now."  
"My melons are all gone. Want anything else in the place of it?"  
"No."  
"Want your money back?"  
"No. Maw didn't say anything about gettin' the money back. She told me to get another melon!"  
"Well, inasmuch as I haven't any, what are you going to do?"  
"Tommy studied a moment, and his face brightened.  
"All I want is somethin' to show that there's another watermelon comin' to me," he said. "Give me a rail check."

#### TRIES TOO MUCH.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
"There's one thing about Fussleigh—he's a sucker at his own business."  
"Yes, but what a awful failure he is at trying to run everybody else's."

can be signed by the officer responsible for the time test. Underneath the dial is a numbering apparatus, and each watchcase bears a registered number before it is sold. The case is so made that after the official has placed the watch in the case it can be sealed (not locked) up, and it is impossible for the person in charge of the same to tamper with the watch without breaking and destroying the seal. The owners thus have a record that can be produced in court, and if carefully stored can be referred to and reproduced months afterward."

#### BOMBS FOR HAIL IN SWITZERLAND.

In a note which he recently presented to the Academie des Sciences, M. Vidal shows the efficacy of the new hail-dissipating bombs which he has invented, says the Scientific American. On the first of August, last year, a severe storm which was condensed on the highest summits of the Bernese Alps, at altitudes above 10,000 feet, came down through the narrow valley of the Rhone. With great speed it passed across the northeast end of Lake Lemman, over the rich plains of the Vaud Canton, then entered the Lake of Neuchatel. All the localities were much damaged by hail, except the small towns of Lonay and Echichens. These were the only places where the bombs were fired into the air, and this seems to be a good proof as to the efficacy of this means of preventing hail. Besides this, M. Vidal brings out a point in meteorology discovered during the storm and hitherto completely unobserved. The clouds seemed to have been banked in, and were only allowed to follow a certain path. It is remarked that all the localities which lay higher than 220 feet altitude escaped damage by the storm. We thus have a valuable indication as to the height of the stormclouds, and it seems certain that they kept at a very short distance from the ground. He considers that even when formed at a high altitude in the upper layers of the air or on the snow-covered tops of mountains, the storms tend to approach the soil, and the more so as they are more highly charged with water or hail. It is due to the low altitude that the rockets and bombs against the hail are so effective. They are easily fired and explode in the air at 1200 or 1500 feet altitude. He proposes the study of the map so as to find the habitual paths of storms, then to place advance guard posts, which protect a certain region by firing the bombs and prevent the rain from changing to hail.

#### ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

The tests of electric locomotives on the New York Central Railroad have been so eminently satisfactory that the company has placed orders for electrical equipment, which are said to aggregate over \$600,000 in value. The order includes 35 electric locomotives for the through express service and 175 cars, which are to be used in the suburban service. Each of these engines will weigh about 35 tons and will develop normally 2200 horsepower, although this amount can be exceeded when it is necessary. They will be carried on eight 44-inch driving wheels, all coupled. Although the drawbar pull considerably exceeds that of the most powerful steam express locomotives of the day, the concentrated load on the drivers will be considerably less than that on steam locomotives. Each engine will be able to haul at schedule speed a train of about twelve cars, equivalent to a load of about 500 tons. The electric locomotives will be coupled to the main line incoming express trains at Croton, where there will be a running shed and shop conveniences for both the steam and electric locomotives. The expresses will be run into and brought out of New York City by electric power. The same conditions will obtain at White Plains, 35 miles out from New York City, on the Harlem division, where the steam locomotives will be uncoupled and the electric locomotives will take their place. It is expected that this equipment will be in operation by the end of the year. The company has placed orders for electrical equipment, which are said to aggregate over \$600,000 in value. The order includes 35 electric locomotives for the through express service and 175 cars, which are to be used in the suburban service. Each of these engines will weigh about 35 tons and will develop normally 2200 horsepower, although this amount can be exceeded when it is necessary. They will be carried on eight 44-inch driving wheels, all coupled. Although the drawbar pull considerably exceeds that of the most powerful steam express locomotives of the day, the concentrated load on the drivers will be considerably less than that on steam locomotives. Each engine will be able to haul at schedule speed a train of about twelve cars, equivalent to a load of about 500 tons. The electric locomotives will be coupled to the main line incoming express trains at Croton, where there will be a running shed and shop conveniences for both the steam and electric locomotives. The expresses will be run into and brought out of New York City by electric power. The same conditions will obtain at White Plains, 35 miles out from New York City, on the Harlem division, where the steam locomotives will be uncoupled and the electric locomotives will take their place. It is expected that this equipment will be in operation by the end of the year.

#### PHOTOGRAPHING A FIRING GUN.

Mrs. C. R. Miller in Leslie's Weekly.  
"Fire the six-pounder first," came the order from the bridge, and like a flash every man was at his post. Again and again the gun was fired—shot after shot in rapid succession. As the powder was smokeless, there was only a flash, and all was clear. These guns are used in battle against torpedo boats and the unarmored parts of ships at close range. I was curious to know how they were fired, and so I went on to the gun when the order to fire was given. The cartridges used here weigh 50 pounds. The pointer and trainer, two different men, each uses a telescope sight. The trainer must keep a vertical wire on his sight on the middle of the target by training the gun laterally, while the pointer is responsible for the range and must decide when to fire. The target could be hit at every shot if it were not for the concussion which continuously knocks the sight out of place. The man who keeps the score uses powerful marine glasses, and through these he can see the shell hit the target.

I was only six feet from this gun when the first shot was fired, and was looking intently at the top of the camera at the great machine, and the men so beautifully reflected in the mirror. I have a dim recollection of hearing the word "Fire!" and then a great many things happened. It seemed as if the whole ship shook, and the very plate in my hat loosened. A strange light appeared in the camera. I released the shutter, pushed in the slide and the photograph was saved. Another plate was quickly inserted, but by this time pieces of the ground glass were flying in my face. At the next shot the lens-board fell from its fastenings, and photographing was ended for the day.

#### ALASKA.

"Do you know," asks William T. Perkins in the World's Work, "that Nome, Alaska is 300 miles west of Honolulu? Do you know that Alaska has almost two and a half times as much coast line as the rest of the United States?"  
The "panhandle" of Alaska includes 1000 miles of inland sea, protected by a range of islands. The Yukon carries as much water as the Mississippi. It rises within 50 miles of the Pacific and travels 300 miles to Behring Sea.  
The mouth of the Yukon is 90 miles wide. As in the Amazon's mouth, you may ascend it on a clear day and see no shore.  
From Cape Prince of Wales, American soil, you can see Asia across only 25 miles of Behring Strait. Several railways are in operation or being constructed. The most famous is the Skagway-Yukon connecting link of 140 miles.  
Alaska's canned-salmon output is estimated this year at \$10,000,000.  
One sixth of the members of Camp Nome, Arctic Brotherhood, are college graduates.

#### TRYING TO SCARE HIM AWAY.

From the Houston Post.  
"You say you think your girl is going back on you? What leads you to such a supposition—did she snub you?"  
"No, but she called her little sister into the parlor last night and had her rectie to me."

#### NOT IN NEED OF MORE.

From the Boston Transcript.  
"Have you corns?" asked the corn-plaster man.  
"Yes, I'm supplied," said the busy man, without looking up.

#### REVIEW KILLS VETERANS

From the Dayton (O.) News.  
Unless the Government cuts out three or four reviews every year at the Soldiers' Home it will kill off the old soldiers faster than they would die if nature would be allowed to take her course. There are five reviews each year. The Board of Managers holds two, the Military and Veterans Association holds two and the regular army holds one. After the completion of a review on the campus many soldiers are taken to the hospital, where they die by inches. Some of them drop dead immediately, and then the corpse attracts their death in heart disease.  
John E. Chamberlain, Inspector-General of the United States Army and formerly Chief of Ordnance in the war with Spain, is here now making an inspection. He held his review on Thursday morning. The old soldiers were compelled to leave their barracks at 7 in the morning and stand patiently until 1 o'clock. They were then marched up and down the campus until 9 o'clock.  
After the review Thursday Edward S. Hurd of Company C, Second Maine, dropped dead in his barracks. He was not accustomed to such











## TWENTY NATIONS IN THIS BANK

Pittsburg's Cosmopolitan Institution Is Founded Especially for Foreign Laborers.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—Because of the variety of nationalities on the South Side, where most of the big mills are located, it is necessary for the business establishments there to have forces of clerks who can speak a varied assortment of languages, and the same thing exists in the banks.  
So when Jacob Bridling, Paul A. Klein and John Sobczak recently decided to start a new bank they decided that no more suitable title could be found than "The All-Nations Deposit Bank," inasmuch as they desired to cater to people of all nationalities. A charter was applied for under that name.  
The new bank will be ready for business Sept. 1. There are 70 stockholders and 20 different nationalities are represented among them.

## ACTIVE GHOST VISITS FRIENDS

From Prohibition Maine Come Strange Stories of Murdered Man's Spirit.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
WEST ATHENS, Me., Aug. 19.—The little hamlet of West Athens, known in late years as "Happy Hollow," no longer deserves the name. Since the murder of "Old Bill Knight" last spring the place is believed to be haunted.  
John and "Mitte" Avery, at whose house Bill usually made his headquarters, solemnly aver that Bill has been there since the murder, once dragging the bedclothes off them in the night. Rufe Brown Jr., who is charged with killing Knight, says he sees "Old Bill" most every night, but adds: "I ain't afraid of him."  
Others in the valley tell the same story and agree that "Bill" appears in his nightly visits to Happy Hollow just as he looked after death—head broken in and bloody—and each usually adds: "I ain't afraid of him, I never done nothing to him." But it is to him that who talk with them that the residents of Happy Hollow are in mortal terror of the ghost of "Old Bill Knight."

## SON REFUSES TO LET PAPA MARRY

Sixty-Year-Old Had Spent \$400 in One Week—Is Sued for Damages.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
ALGONA, Ia., Aug. 19.—Sixty-year-old Charles Nicholas was denied a license to wed Jennie Walters by the County Clerk yesterday because a few hours earlier the bridegroom's son had been appointed his guardian and refused to allow the wedding to proceed.  
Young Nicholas heard that his father had spent \$400 last week while having a good time.  
Miss Walters immediately brought suit for \$500 breach of promise damages. She divorced her last husband a year ago for desertion and non-support.

## FRICK CANDIDACY MAY SPLIT PARTY

Party Organs Resent Plan to Give Multi-Millionaire Seat in Senate.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 19.—Although there are few prominent politicians in the city at the present time, the publication of the story to the effect that Henry C. Frick would succeed Boies Penrose as United States Senator has created a stir.  
Politicians, as a general rule, who are here try to belittle the story. It is pointed out that Western Pennsylvania already has one representative in the Senate, and that it would not be likely that another would be selected from this end of the State.  
The Pittsburgh Dispatch, independent Republican, prints a story to the effect that Mr. Knox has decided to forsake the western end of the State as his future home, as was intimated in the newspapers some time ago, and live in Valley Forge, his present summer home. This would settle that question in a satisfactory way, and leave the western end of the State to be represented by Mr. Frick. The Dispatch, however, does not take the subject in a very serious light.  
The Pittsburgh Times, the regular Republican organ of the city, which was owned by Senator C. L. Magee, prints a hot editorial on the subject under the caption, "The Voters Will Do It," in the course of which it says:  
"Without attaching too great importance to the current story that Senator Boies Penrose will voluntarily retire at the close of his present term and that certain corporate interests have decided upon Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh as his successor, it may be time to call attention to some of the facts. Pennsylvania and the whole country are on the eve of great changes in political affairs.  
There is a man in the White House whom the old politicians who control and of whom they are afraid. The people do not want a man of this type to be elected. He represents to them higher ideals and stands for better things. He fears neither corporations nor labor organizations, but takes as his platform a declaration of the humblest can understand. A square deal for every man, rich or poor. He is against graft; he is against corruption; he stands for purity in politics and honesty in government. The people are with him.  
Here in Pennsylvania a great party unswerving in its allegiance to Republican principles has seen itself betrayed in the house of its friends. It by no means follows, however, that the Republican party is then going to hand itself over to others possessed of no higher ideals of civic spirit and public duty than have those whose conduct makes the change necessary. It by no means follows that more combinations of corporate interests and power is to take charge of the party and select the candidates for its highest offices. It is the people who are coming to their own, and it may as well be understood here and now that no combination, even though it be of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Standard Oil Co. can pick out Senators for Pennsylvania. The voters will do that for themselves."

## NOVEL SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Man Put Off Train Claims He Paid "Blind Baggage" Fare.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
GRUNDY CENTER, Ia., Aug. 19.—The Rock Island road is threatened with a damages suit for personal damages and the action will hinge on the acceptance of a baggageman of 50 cents for a ride on the "blind baggage." Several weeks ago George Canfield of Grundy Center, started to go to Cedar Rapids. It is claimed he gave the baggageman 50 cents for his transportation a la blind baggage. The passenger on the front end, however, was discovered by the conductor and was put off. As the train started Canfield attempted to board it and caught the vestibule in the rear of the train. While riding on the step and hanging on to the guard rails he struck a fence at a cattle guard and was knocked off, sustaining severe injuries.

## A PASTOR CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

Rev. Swannstrom and Mrs. Dalton Have Faith in Pe-ru-na

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# THIS WOMAN SAYS

"My Grandmother  
My Mother  
My Family Physician  
have all advised me to keep continually this wonderful remedy in my home."

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS  
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.  
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

## RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

has stood its test of time. A family Remedy for over 60 years in millions of homes the world over. It has proven so effective in the cure of disease and the relief of pain, that it has become indispensable. You may not need it now, but the cost is trifling and will save many dollars in the future in Doctors' and Druggists' bills. There is no season of the year that you can afford to be without R. R. in the house. A relief in all cases from pain. A cure for most complaints.

Tourists, Camping Parties, Summer Visitors, to the Country, will find RADWAY'S READY RELIEF a valuable accession to their outfit. It takes up but little room—is not expensive and saves often a world of trouble.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water, &c. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

For Sale By All Druggists  
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York City  
Radway's Ready Relief Radway's Blood Purifier Radway's Pills

## Danderine GREW THIS HAIR AND WE CAN PROVE IT.



MISS MARIANA HENRY, CHICAGO.  
Miss Henry says: "Before I began using Danderine my hair was falling out in great handfuls, and I am pleased to say that Danderine not only stopped it at once, but has made my hair grow more than twice as long as ever."  
Mrs. Elsie Ashton, Little Rock, Ark., says: "It is a wonderful tonic for the hair. Danderine improves the hair. It has made my hair grow ten inches longer in five months and it is getting thicker and longer all the time. I believe in giving praise where it is due, and you can make my name as reference if you so desire."  
DANDERINE is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, fertilizing and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow abundantly long, strong and beautiful. IT IS THE NATURAL FOOD OF THE HAIR, SCIENTIFICALLY CHARGED WITH NEW AND GENUINE LIFE-PRODUCING ESSENCES UNHEARD OF BY OTHER MAKERS OF HAIR TONIC. NOW at all druggists in three sizes, 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle.  
To show how quickly Danderine acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this advertisement FREE to the American Danderine Co., Chicago, with their name and address and ten cents in silver or stamps to pay postage.



## BABY NESTLES AT DEAD MOTHER'S SIDE

Clings to Mamma, Whom Father Slew, Vainly Trying to Wake Her Up.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Alone beside the body of her murdered mother, the 18-month-old daughter of James E. Daley spent many long hours early in the morning, sobbing because the woman would not "wake up." When found the child had clasped the still form in her arms and was sleeping with tear-stained face.  
The little girl had been locked in B. P. Warren's saloon at 383 West Van Buren street by her father, the priest, after he had shot and killed the mother, after a quarrel because, as he said, "she did too much rubbing."  
Daley fled with the contents of the cash register. He was captured at 8 a. m. in a saloon at Halsted street and Archer avenue, not far from his residence. A few moments before he had been talking with one of his wife's brothers, who did not notice that his actions were at all strange.  
The police took revolvers from the father and brothers of the dead woman and hurried the prisoner from a crowd of neighbors, armed and clamoring for the bartender's life. The crowd was fought off by Detectives Jones and Boller, who took Daley away in a street car.  
Daley was taken to the Lake Street Police Station, near the scene of the crime. He appeared resigned to the consequences of his act and after answering questions went to sleep.

A Diamond on Credit.  
Come and obtain a Diamond or a Watch. We fix easy terms to suit your earnings. Lottis Bros. & Co., second floor, Carleton Building, 6th and Olive.

## TABLECLOTH AS LIFESAVER

Husband on Fire, His Spouse Is Prompt to Act to Extinguish the Flames.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 19.—Louis B. Lomax, a well-known resident of Marcus Hook, owes his life to the prompt efforts of his wife. His clothing was ignited by the flames from a gasoline stove, and when his life rushed into the room in response to his appeal for help, he was enveloped in flames.  
Falling to tear off his clothing, Mrs. Lomax seized a heavy tablecloth and smothered the flames. Her husband's face, hands, arms and neck were burned and blistered in a serious manner.  
The burning oil fell from the house and worked from the Sun Oil Works formed a bucket brigade and succeeded in quenching the fire.

Weyl's, 419 N. Sixth; French apple cake and strawberry pie.



## REV. P. E. SWANSTROM.

Cannot Be Too Thankful to Pe-ru-na. Mr. Christian Wenger, Sigsbee, Mo., writes: "I cannot thank you enough for restoring my health. I am satisfied that I am rid of my headaches. I have not experienced a return of them this winter."

A Temperance Lecturer Used Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Evelyn A. Dalton, 382 Fremont street, Boston, Mass., a well-known temperance lecturer, writes: "I feel that it is my duty as well as pleasure to let you know that I am perfectly well, entirely cured of chronic diarrhoea and catarrh. I thank you for your directions how to use Peruna, and for your kindness to me."

"I have used Peruna according to your personal directions and I am very glad that I found a medicine which would cure me after three years of suffering."

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonials are genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. During many years' advertising we have never used, in part or in whole, a single spurious testimonial. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

## \$6 CINCINNATI AND RETURN SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, VIA BIG FOUR ROUTE

GET TICKETS BROADWAY AND CHESTNUT AND UNION STATION

## CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

In the name sometimes given to what is generally known as the BAD DISEASE. It is not confined to den of vice or the lower classes. The purest and best people are sometimes infected with this awful malady through handling the clothing, drinking from the same vessel, using the same toilet articles or otherwise coming in contact with persons who have contracted it.  
It begins usually with a little blister or sore, then swelling, and as the glands, a red eruption appears on the body, sores and ulcers appear in the mouth, the throat becomes ulcerated, the hair, eyebrows, and lashes fall out, and as the blood becomes more contaminated, even the skin of the face and neck becomes covered with spots and pustules erupting from the pores of the body, and the poison even destroys the bones.  
Our MAGIC CURE is a specific for this loathsome disease, and cures it even in the most fatal cases. It is a perfect antidote for the powerful virus that poisons the blood and penetrates to all parts of the system. Use you get this poison out of your blood it will run out, and being discolored and diseased upon your children, for it can be transmitted from parent to child.  
Write for our free home treatment book and learn all about contagious blood poison. If you want medical advice give us a history of your case, and our physicians will furnish all the information you wish without any charge whatever.  
Address fully as follows:  
Cook Remedy Co., 1537 Masonic Temple, Chicago, U. S. A.

DO NOT WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY experimenting. Absolute unchangeable proofs sent sealed on application. Book free. NO BRANCH OFFICES.

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## FREE! With the Sunday Post-Dispatch \$1 In Blue Trading Stamps \$1

Cut the coupon every Sunday from top of Page One of the Sunday "Want Section"

DO YOU KNOW THESE BANKERS WE CURED? G. B. Gray, Cashier American National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; E. B. Stiles, Secretary Indiana Territory Bankers' Association and President First National Bank of Holt, I. T.; J. B. Barnett, President Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Hannibal, Mo.; W. C. Wolf, Vice-President German-American Bank, Burr, Neb.; M. J. Trimble, Cashier Clay & Wolfhoefer Banking Co., Plattsmouth, Mo.; D. T. Hoshart, Cashier San Miguel Bank, East Las Vegas, N. M.; A. J. Davidson, Helena, Mont.

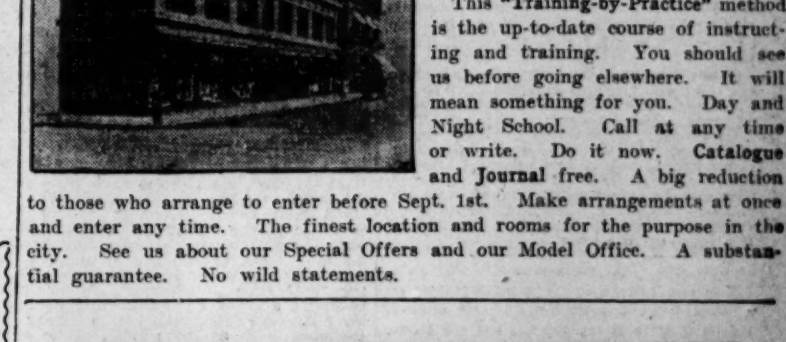
A wonderful system of treatment for Piles, Fistula, Fluor, Gonorrhea, Ulceration, and all Rectal Disorders. Established 21 years. Send for FREE 32-page treatise, fully illustrated, and 102-page illustrated book for Women, both sent free and postpaid. These books also contain thousands of prominent names signed to statements that they paid nothing until satisfied of a cure. Examinations free either at our Kansas City office or

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 3909 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. Colonial Commercial College

201-209 N. 7th Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
W. L. MUSICK, Pres't. F. P. MILLER, Manager.

Our new building, N. W. Cor. 7th and Pine, is completed and newly equipped throughout. Each person has a roll-top desk just as if employed in an office. We are in the center of the sky-scraper district and in close touch with the business concerns of the city. We do not hold up to you an empty medal obtained where there was no competitor, but we do hold out to you the best course of training ever offered, and one that is noted for the results it has produced during the past fifteen years in preparing pupils for every kind of high grade positions.  
This "Training-by-Practice" method is the up-to-date course of instructing and training. You should see us before going elsewhere. It will mean something for you. Day and Night School. Call at any time or write. Do it now. Catalogue and Journal free. A big reduction to those who arrange to enter before Sept. 1st. Make arrangements at once and enter any time. The finest location and rooms for the purpose in the city. See us about our Special Offers and our Model Office. A substantial guarantee. No wild statements.



## CHICAGO MUSICAL COLLEGE

FOUNDED 1867. DR. F. ZIEGFELD, President.  
College Building, 202 Michigan Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
The largest and most complete College of Music and Dramatic Art in America. Has the strongest faculty ever assembled in a school of musical learning.

BOARD OF MUSICAL DIRECTORS:  
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SCHOOL OF ACTING, ELOCUTION, MUSIC, SCHOOL OF OPERA, Modern Languages.

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WALDEMAR LUTSCHIG, The Great Russian Pianist.  
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40th SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 11th.  
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE.  
NOTE—Applications for the 45 free and 150 partial Scholarships will be received until September 2.

## CONRATH'S CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

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3400-3402 Lindell Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.  
COMPLETE AND SELECT FACULTY IN ALL BRANCHES.

Instruction imparted from the very beginning to the highest point of artistic development in Piano, Violin, Vocal, Harmony and Composition, Organ, Cello, Cornet, Flute, Zither, Mandolin, Guitar, &c.

DIPLOMAS, GOLD AND DIAMOND MEDALS.  
NUMEROUS FREE ADVANTAGES.  
FOREMOST CONSERVATORY OUTSIDE OF BOSTON AND NEW YORK  
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## STRASSBERGER'S CONSERVATORIES OF MUSIC

2200 St. Louis Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Established 1888.  
The Most Complete and Best Equipped Music School with the Strongest and Most Competent Faculty Ever Gathered in One Conservatory in St. Louis and the Great West.

Dr. R. Goldbeck, 46 Teachers—Everyone an Artist—among whom are:  
George C. Vlah, Miss A. Kalkmann,  
Mrs. R. Goldbeck, Horace P. Dibble,  
Mrs. Alfred Ernst, Mrs. M. Ludlum,  
Nathan Sauer, etc.  
Catalogue FREE.  
Applications for 40 free and partial scholarships received from September 1, on Academy of Department and Dancing reopens first Wednesday in Oct. at 2200 St. Louis Ave. For Children at 4 P. M. Adults 8 P. M. Send for Extra Circular.

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. CHRISTIAN BROTHERS COLLEGE

St. Louis, Missouri.  
For Boarders and Day Students.  
Literary, Scientific and Commercial Courses.  
Civil and Mechanical Engineering receive special attention. For particulars apply to BROTHER JUSTIN, President.

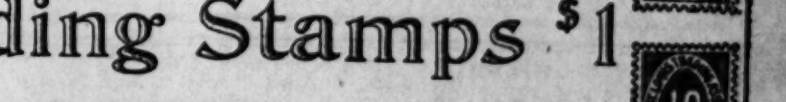
## INTERESTING TO THE VISITING MILLINERS

I have a line of specialties that should be sold by women to women. Only one agent in a town. Helps pay rent during dull seasons. If interested, send your address to

Gray Co., 514 Elm St., St. Louis.

## INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to any friends as being all they are represented to be."  
—Thos. Gillard, Elgin, Ill.



Deaf For The Deaf  
Cascarets  
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Good, Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.  
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y. 50¢ ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

## NO MONEY TILL CURED.







## CONVICTS SCARCE IN MISSISSIPPI

Closing of Courts Because of  
Fever Scare Will Delay  
Trial of Criminals.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 19.—Practically every Circuit Court session due to assemble in Mississippi within the next 30 days has been pretermitted on account of the quarantines. In many instances the orders pretermitted the terms were made by the circuit judges at the instance of the board of supervisors and members of the bar in the various counties, the latter believing that it would be difficult to handle their litigation properly while restrictions on travel are such that in many cases it would be impossible to secure the attendance of witnesses desired.

The postponement of the court terms will mean a drop in the penitentiary population during the next 30 days. Usually August is a very heavy criminal month, but traveling Sergeant Dodds of the penitentiary does not expect to bring in over a half dozen convicts within the next month.

The delayed court terms will, of course, mean a consequent delay in getting appeal cases to the Supreme Court term which convenes in November, and the dockets of that tribunal will not be overburdened at the beginning of the session.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only St. Louis newspaper with Associated Press Day Dispatches.  
"First in everything."

**CHARLES OF BOURBON  
TO WED SISTER-IN-LAW.**  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.  
MADRID, Aug. 19.—It is announced in the Madrid Press that Prince Charles of Bourbon is going to marry his late wife's sister, the Infanta Teresa, in November next. A special dispensation from the Pope will, of course, be necessary.

The Princess Maria Teresa, who is the younger of the two sisters of the King of Spain, is now 22 years of age. Prince Charles married his first wife, the late Infanta Maria, in 1890. She died in October, 1904, the day after her third child was born.

The marriage of the Princess of Asturias was not popular with the Spanish people, but great sympathy was expressed with the Prince on the death of his young wife, who was only 24.

**Free  
Catarrh  
Cure**  
No More Bad Breath

"My New Discovery Quickly Cures Catarrh."—C. E. Gauss.  
Catarrh is not only dangerous in this way, but it causes bad breath, ulcers, death and decay of bones, loss of thinking and reasoning power, kills ambition and energy, often causes loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, raw throat and reaches to general debility, dizziness and insanity. It needs attention at once. Cure it with Gauss' Catarrh Cure. It is a quick, radical, permanent cure, because it kills the system of the poison germs that cause catarrh.

In order to prove to all who are suffering from this dangerous and loathsome disease that Gauss' Catarrh Cure will actually cure any case of catarrh quickly, no matter how long standing or how bad, I will send a trial so-called "free" mail free of all cost. Send us your name and address today and the treatment will be sent you by return mail. Try it. It will positively cure you that you will be able to live again free of all the troubles of catarrh. Write to me at once. C. E. Gauss, 305 Main St., Marshall, Mich. Free mail coupon below.

**FREE**  
This coupon is good for one trial package of Gauss' Combined Catarrh Cure, which will free you from all troubles. Fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to:  
C. E. GAUSS, 305 Main Street,  
Marshall, Mich.

## MISSOURI UNIVERSITY WOULD USE WAR FUND IN BUILDING LIBRARY

Adequate Fireproof Structure,  
Equal to the Needs of the In-  
stitution, Could Be Erected  
With \$475,000 Received  
From Uncle Sam.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.  
COLUMBIA, Mo., Aug. 19.—One new building, a \$50,000 gymnasium, is in course of erection for Missouri State University and a determined crusade is under way for another new building, a \$475,000 fireproof library, which is intended to serve the triple purpose of a memorial to the Missouri soldiers who fought in the Civil War, a library for the university and a secure haven for the historical material in the possession of the State.

The \$475,000 which the crusaders would use in the erection of this memorial library building is now in the Treasury of the State. It is the refund paid to the purpose named. The bill was entitled "An act to appropriate money for the construction of a fireproof building to be known as the Missouri Soldiers' Memorial Building, for the use of a State Historical Museum and for the accommodation of the libraries and historical collections of the University of Missouri and the State Historical Society of Missouri."

**Why Bill Failed.**  
"The bill failed to pass for a number of reasons," says Walter Williams, a curator of the university. "The principal interest at the session was in the selection of a United States Senator, and the bill was introduced too late in the session."

The crusade for the memorial building has since its inception been carried on without interruption. An impelling cause in this was the need which the university feels for a new library. At present a suite of small, entirely inadequate rooms in Academic Hall serves the university as a library. Not only this, but the great collection of books concerning Missouri and books by Missouri authors, which is the most complete in the world, occupies three rooms and a part of a musty basement in the building. The collection is not fireproof, the collection is in constant menace of destruction by fire.

The collection, which is owned by the State Historical Society of Missouri, was begun some 40 years ago by the present secretary of the society, F. A. Sampson. Soon after the society was organized in 1888 it obtained the services of Mr. Sampson and the donation of his collection of "Missouriana."

Mr. Sampson is a bibliophile with a Missouriiana bent. Through years spent in the work he has acquired the adept collector's gum-shoe method of working, a method necessitated by the fact that as soon as the stray rooster of a much-sought volume finds out its "collector's value" he attaches to it a value which it does not possess to him or to anyone not a collector. Mr. Sampson has spent much time in the second-hand book stores of St. Louis and Kansas City, sifting through the dusty corners for Missouriiana treasures, and has carried off from them many a volume whose collector's value they found out only after the book had safely changed owners at a reasonable price.

Books which to the ordinary book lover seem to have a ditch-water value mean to Mr. Sampson with tremulous eagerness.

"You see," he says, "this is a reprint of the session acts of the first Missouri Legislature which was made in eighteen hundred and seven or so. So far as known there is only one original copy of the session act in existence. This is only a photo-reprint and extremely rare at that. The only original copy is owned by Mr. So-and-so of such-a-town, Cal. He values it because it contains a law relieving his grandfather of a penalty for dueling. I think the society may be able to get it when he dies perhaps."

In the collection of the society are complete sets of the works of Mark Twain and Eugene Field, both Missouri authors. They are presentation copies, garnished with the authors' autographs. Mr. Sampson is, however, in addition, collecting for the society first editions of both authors and a considerable number of unique, that is, books or which only a single copy is known to be in existence, should be kept in fireproof quarters," says Mr. Sampson. "If the university had a library such as is being asked for, the collections of the society would be safely housed in it."

Mr. Sampson is the author of a bibliography of Missouri Authors and of a bibliography of the official publications of Missouri.



F. A. SAMPSON

### Walter Williams' Plea for Memorial Library

The State of Missouri sent in proposition to population more soldiers to the Union Army than any other State. In addition, the State, in proportion to population, sent more soldiers to the Confederate Army than any other State. Missouri was the only State in the Union which kept its quota full, and more, without draft or forced enlistment, in both the Union and Confederate armies. Of all the states Missouri is one of the very few which has no monument or adequate memorial to the soldiers of the Civil War.

The largest State university in the commonwealth which has been carved from the Louisiana Purchase Territory, given by the opportunity of Thomas Jefferson to the republic, is on the soil of Missouri. Yet this State university, growing each year in value to the State, has no library building, fireproof or other kind. Its over 200 students are without the equipment of reasonable library facilities.

The history of no State is more fascinating than that of Missouri. The State is rich in antiquities, fossil remains and historical material that should be collected and preserved within the State and for its people. The State Historical Society of Missouri, trustee of the State, has no building for the accommodation of the priceless collections already secured and which are in constant danger of destruction.

No more fitting use could be found for the \$475,000 war taxes refunded by the Federal Government to Missouri than to appropriate this amount for the erection and equipment of a library on the campus of the State University at Columbia, of a fireproof memorial library building. This building would be at once a monument to Missouri's brave soldiers, a library for Missouri's sons and daughters, and a Missouri State historical and industrial museum. Honor to the heroes of the war, provision for the students of Missouri, preservation of the State's history, scientific and educational need alike demand the erection of such a building.

WALTER WILLIAMS.

any would accept the gift. The correspondence between Col. Switzer and Andrew Carnegie continued for some time. He informed himself thoroughly as to the circumstances and answered finally that as a greater power than

**FALSE HUNGER**  
A Symptom of Stomach Trouble Corrected by Good Food.

There is, with some forms of stomach disease, an abnormal craving for food which is frequently mistaken for a "good appetite." A lady teacher writes from Carthage, Mo., to explain how with good food she dealt with this sort of harmful hunger.

"I have taught school for fifteen years," she writes, "and up to nine years ago had good, average health. My diet was always generous, comprising whatever I took a fancy to. I ate freely. Nine years ago, however, my health began to fail, and continued to grow worse, steadily, in spite of doctors' prescriptions, frequent changes of residence and everything I could do. During all this time my appetite continued good, only the more I ate the more I wanted to eat—I was always hungry. The first symptoms of my breakdown were a distressing nervousness and a loss of flesh. The nervousness grew so bad that finally it amounted to actual prostration. Then came stomach troubles, which were very painful, and constipation, which brought on piles, dyspepsia and severe nervous headaches. The doctors seemed powerless to help me, said I was overworked, and at last urged me to give up teaching. If I wished to save my life."

"But this I could not do. I kept on at it as well as I could, each day growing more wretched, my will power alone keeping me up, till at last a good angel suggested that I try a diet of Grape-Nuts food, and from that day to this I have eaten it, finding it delicious, always appetizing and satisfying. I owe my complete restoration to health to Grape-Nuts, and my persistence in using it. My weight has returned, and for more than two years I have been free from the nervousness, constipation, piles, headaches, and all the ailments that used to punish me, and have been able to work freely and easily." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

himself—the State of Missouri—was behind the state University, he was to reserve his gifts for institutions whose resources were not so large as the State University of Missouri.

### A New Gymnasium.

The \$50,000 university gymnasium now course of erection a few blocks south east of the university's main building, is on designs by Cope & Stewardson of Philadelphia.

Among the college buildings planned by these architects are the new buildings of Washington University at St. Louis, the gymnasium of Princeton College and eight buildings of the Missouri State University, including besides the gymnasium, the medical laboratory, the horticulture building, Read Hall, the dairy building, the livestock building, and the mechanical laboratory.

The new building is of the fine, white cherty limestone, found plentifully in Boone County, with cut stone trimmings of a darker Bedford stone. It is Elizabethan in style with battlemented coping lines, its north or main front shows three heavy square masses, the central mass being one story higher and set back from those at the sides. The central mass is pierced by a fine Gothic archway entrance, done in cut stone. Springing courses of cut stone mark the floor lines on the outside of the building.

The side of the building shows a series of six buttresses designed to support the heavy steel trusses which span the inside floor space, at a load, obviate the necessity for pillars, and give an open interior space 22½ feet, two stories high, all top-lighted.

The lower chords of the steel trusses are bored ready for the suspension of ropes and other apparatus. The trusses also carry suspended from them an 8-foot-wide running track which encircles the hall in a mezzanine floor. The turns in the track are heavily banked so that they may be negotiated at top speed.

**Rooms for Visitors.**  
Only the front of the gymnasium building is divided into floors. Here are rooms for the University's examining physician, for visiting teams, and rooms designed specially for boxing, fencing and wrestling. The central tower-like mass contains a trophy room in which the prizes won by University teams will be presented and exhibited.

The basement of the gymnasium is granite and holds shower and tub baths, about 500 lockers and the heating and ventilating plant. A novelty in the building is the ventilation of the lockers by a specially devised fan.

The building is being erected by J. W. Wilson & Son of St. Louis. It must be finished by Jan. 1, and the contractor is now ready to install the trusses.

**GAMBLING ON STREETS  
OF PARIS ON WAGER.**  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.  
PARIS, Aug. 19.—On a lacquered table, ornamented with gold and old ivory, and lighted by a costly old bronze lamp, four gentlemen began to play a game of whist last night at the corner of the Rue Montmartre, seated on cane chairs.

A large crowd gathered and the price moved the players on, but they resumed further on. At last they were arrested, when they explained that their apparently strange behavior was the result of a wager that they would play cards all night in the streets. The stakes amounted to over \$100.

**Our Summer Tea Room**  
Is a most delightful place to visit. Well ventilated—light and quiet. A special summer menu suggests the cool and dainty dishes craved at this season and affords a quick, light lunch, as well as an extensive course meal, and any delicacy desired is served to your order at very moderate cost.  
Take Elevators to Fourth Floor—Next to Rest Parlor.

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Take Elevators to Fourth Floor—Next to Rest Parlor.

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The side of the building shows a series of six buttresses designed to support the heavy steel trusses which span the inside floor space, at a load, obviate the necessity for pillars, and give an open interior space 22½ feet, two stories high, all top-lighted.

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The lower chords of the steel trusses are bored ready for the suspension of ropes and other apparatus. The trusses also carry suspended from them an 8-foot-wide running track which encircles the hall in a mezzanine floor. The turns in the track are heavily banked so that they may be negotiated at top speed.

**Rooms for Visitors.**  
Only the front of the gymnasium building is divided into floors. Here are rooms for the University's examining physician, for visiting teams, and rooms designed specially for boxing, fencing and wrestling. The central tower-like mass contains a trophy room in which the prizes won by University teams will be presented and exhibited.

The basement of the gymnasium is granite and holds shower and tub baths, about 500 lockers and the heating and ventilating plant. A novelty in the building is the ventilation of the lockers by a specially devised fan.

The building is being erected by J. W. Wilson & Son of St. Louis. It must be finished by Jan. 1, and the contractor is now ready to install the trusses.

**GAMBLING ON STREETS  
OF PARIS ON WAGER.**  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.  
PARIS, Aug. 19.—On a lacquered table, ornamented with gold and old ivory, and lighted by a costly old bronze lamp, four gentlemen began to play a game of whist last night at the corner of the Rue Montmartre, seated on cane chairs.

A large crowd gathered and the price moved the players on, but they resumed further on. At last they were arrested, when they explained that their apparently strange behavior was the result of a wager that they would play cards all night in the streets. The stakes amounted to over \$100.

**Our Summer Tea Room**  
Is a most delightful place to visit. Well ventilated—light and quiet. A special summer menu suggests the cool and dainty dishes craved at this season and affords a quick, light lunch, as well as an extensive course meal, and any delicacy desired is served to your order at very moderate cost.  
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## TEN MILLIONS FOR PITTSBURG SUBWAY

Charter Asked for Building a  
Rapid Transit System in  
Smoky City.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 19.—A syndicate headed by Murray A. Verner, the street car magnate, and Mayor William B. Hayes, has made application to the Governor for a charter under which will be constructed in this city a complete subway system at a cost of \$10,000,000.

Just as soon as the charter is granted work on the subway will be commenced and will be hurried to completion. Surveys already have been made for the new lines.

The subway will start at Oliver avenue and Smithfield street and will reach the surface at Neville street in Bellefield where the system will become a surface job. Mr. Verner already has the franchise for the line through the downtown district. It is rumored that Senator William Penn is also interested.

**Specialization Overdone.**  
Dr. G. C. Franklin, the new President of the British Medical Association in an address to the association at Leicester, pointed out the danger of overspecialization in medicine. The development of the specialist, he said, was inevitable, and he feared might tend to produce a narrower type of medical man, but on the whole the development had so far been beneficial both for the public and the profession.

**Death From Gnat Bite.**  
LONDON, Aug. 19.—A woman named Mason, the wife of a hat dresser living at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, has died from blood poisoning, brought on by the bite of a gnat.

**Our Music Department**  
Is fast coming to the front as a place to get what sheet music you want at lowest possible prices. Following are compositions which you can purchase at per cent off on one copy.  
"Bright Eyes, Good-Bye," "My Irish Melody," "Tammany," "Birds of a Feather," "Sweet Little Carabine," "Dainty Dances Nocturne," "Happy Home," two-step; "My Lady Laughter" waltzes and "The Giggle," two-step.  
27 Basement Salesroom.

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# Bargains

Are what you are after, and our August Clearing Sales are making the way open to all to secure them. Never before have we placed before our customers such money-saving opportunities as during these sales—at least that is the verdict of the many experienced shoppers who have been crowding our departments each day. MONDAY we begin another week of Bargain-Giving which will prove that we

**Go At It Right and Go Right At It.**  
**Final Clearance Suits and Skirts**  
Shirtwaist Suits! Summer Dresses! Wash Skirts! Coats!

Every washable garment must be closed out—none reserved. It will pay you to look into this matter and anticipate your future needs as the bargain offerings in this department are extraordinary. The materials all of the most desired—style and make absolutely correct. There are:

\$ 7.50 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$2.00 \$22.50 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$10.00  
\$10.00 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$3.00 \$25.00 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$11.50  
\$12.00 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$4.00 \$30.00 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$12.50  
\$13.50 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$5.00 \$3.00 Wash Skirts reduced to... \$1.00  
\$15.00 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$6.00 \$4.00 Wash Skirts reduced to... \$1.75  
\$18.00 Wash Suits and Dresses for... \$7.50 \$5.00 Wash Skirts reduced to... \$2.00

**Wash Coats**—All styles, all materials, nicely trimmed; regular prices \$8.75, \$10.00 and \$12.00; choice Monday... **\$2.00**

**Silk Shirtwaist Suits at Less Than Half**  
All stylish, up-to-date; made of Taffeta, Peau de Cygne, Crepe de Chine and China Silk; come in white, grays, black and colors.

\$13.50 Silk Suits reduced to... \$5.00 \$25.00 Silk Suits reduced to... \$10.00  
\$15.00 Silk Suits reduced to... \$6.00 \$30.00 Silk Suits reduced to... \$13.50  
\$35.00 and \$40.00 Silk Suits reduced to... \$15.00

**Parasols**  
A great clearance of the remainder of our stock at **Exactly Half Price**, which means that we will sell all:  
Regular 1.00 Parasols for... 50c  
Regular 2.00 Parasols for... 1.00  
Regular 2.50 Parasols for... 1.25  
Regular 3.00 Parasols for... 1.50  
Regular 5.00 Parasols for... 2.50  
Regular 8.00 Parasols for... 4.00  
Regular 10.00 Parasols for... 5.00  
Balance in like proportion. They are black, white and fancy parasols, all nicely mounted. Splendid chance.

**Clearance of Muslin Underwear**  
Assorted lot of regular \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00 Petticoats, made of fine cambric with deep flounce, trimmed with lace edge and insertion. They are slightly counter soiled, so we marked them to sell on Monday at, each... **\$1.98**

A lot of regular \$1.50 Gowns, made of cambric and nainsook; yoke trimmed with embroidery or lace; Monday, special... **98c**

Assorted lot of regular 75c, 98c, \$1.25 and \$1.48 Cambric Drawers, nicely trimmed with embroidery or lace; are slightly counter soiled; so you have your choice on Monday at... **48c**

Assorted lot of regular 50c, 60c, 75c and 85c slightly counter soiled Chemises, made of nainsook, nicely trimmed; choice Monday... **39c**

**Jewelry Clearance**  
Sterling Silver Hat Pin Sets, put up in pretty caddy bags; regular price 10c; sale price, set... **2c**

Bead Necklaces in amethyst and turquoise colorings—regular prices 25c and 50c; sale price, each... **5c**

Violet Brooches—Choice new goods and worth 25c; sale price... **5c**

Beauty Pins—3-piece set for... **10c**

Pearl Waist Sets—25c kinds for... **5c**

Pearl Waist Sets—10c kinds for... **2c**

Signal











Competition Has Stimulated Endeavor and Forced a Better Scale of Proportions—The Promise of the New Season—This Week's Openings.

The announcement that three Gus Thomas comedies new to St. Louis will be here this season is an illustration of how much easier found we are today

A prediction: Grace Van Studdiford will succeed Lillian Russell as the prima donna of the Shubert opera, "Lady Teazle."

linary for the Messrs. Shubert in St. Louis, makes the following announcements and confirmations of announcements for the Garrick Theater: The house will open Sept. 4 with the first production upon any stage of "The Pinner of Wakefield," a new musical piece, with Charles E. Evans as the principal comedian. It will be followed on Sept. 5 by "The Royal Chef," and Mr. Spanner, who has been here for some time, has naively hints that Stella Tracey may be back in the casts. Following the comedies of kings will come "The Earl and the Girl," with Eddie Foy. Other Garrick attractions will be Sarah Bernhard in "Attila," Adrienne Lecouvreur, "Angelo," "Carmen," "The Girl of the Mill," "The Girl of the Mill," "The Girl of the Mill," and "La Tosca." Ada Rehan will bring her new Shaw piece, "Cap

## Delmar Theatre to the Free Ice

Next week, beginning Aug. 27, a Free Ice and Pure Milk Fund will be the Delmar Garden Theater, with percentage of the receipts for the free week will be given to the fund being organized by the Post-Dispatch.

The place for the week will like "Kings Dodo," and special tickets for reserved seats will be for sale at the Post-Dispatch office this week and

**Will Give a Week of Pure Milk**

the first performances of the Imperial.

During the summer inter-Imperial has been renovated, quiet to garret, and as a result looks fresh and new. Since Russell's return from his tour with a number of skilled men engaged equipping with additional cooling devices greatly to the comfort of The Stage settlements have proved, new carpets laid, additions to this, the painter made the interior of the like new. The cast of "A Million" includes the following: D. Perkins, Leon McKee, Settle, Harry G. Davis, Jack John G. McDowell, Hal Fred Gilliam, Orrie G. Swager, Alice McDowell Plumb. The usual popular period of

been placed in all the  
four levels, and the  
members and wiring give  
control of the lights,  
which are electrically  
secured. The show  
with attractions, com-  
mences suitable to any  
productions.

We'll's Band will per-  
form at Tower Co.  
afternoon:  
March—We'll's Triumphant  
..... Dedicated to Hand  
..... Orchestra-Columbia  
..... (a) Album Leaf .....  
..... (b) Novelties—in a Coo  
Melodist from Hollywood  
Second Movement from S

◆ Scenes from Faust .....  
Pantale Pantomime-Suphe  
Alps .....  
Walls Suite—España .....  
Excerpts from "The Ma  
land .....  
Musertele from "Il Trovato  
Edredone .....  
Scenes Popular—A Bunch  
Tone Picture—Custer's La

In his forthcoming  
concert, which was held  
Aug. 27, Richard Carle  
led by the following as-  
sistant conductors: Wil-  
liam Rock, Sylvan  
Hart, Jess Cairne, Ed-  
ward Garvie, H. H. Har-  
nenna Mazurette, Mad-  
eline Courtney, Mary  
Lillian, and Miss Maud  
Eleanor Burton and ad-  
verse little dancers in  
out ballet.

Edward Garvie, who

[illegible]

inspected at the St. Louis passenger agent City Passenger Agent

**INVITATION.**  
SALERS—Call and see  
at St. Hours from 7  
W. M. H. LEE & CO.

**LOWS STRIKE.**  
Dispatch.  
Aug. 13.—The Oriental  
was destroyed by in-  
st night. Three other  
burned. The Oriental  
a nonunion boarding  
moderate strike breakers  
of the Gulf. Colo-  
shopmen and insured  
as a consequence.  
fire, \$15,000; insurance,

storing the  
e and as-  
digestion

**BETTER'S**  
**WH BITTERS**  
specially good

**O. K. HOOK PIANO CO.**  
1118 OLIVE STREET.

A black and white line drawing of a man's head in profile, facing left. He has short, curly hair and is wearing a dark shirt. The drawing is signed 'True' in the bottom left corner.

in "The Mikado," while Sullivan's musical numbers are gems. Special inspection of the production of "The Mikado" at this particular time, when our country is at war with Russia, and peace

"Carmen" will be the offering today by Miss Fuller and the Washburn Stock company at West End Heights. The story is not a new one, but always proves interesting, having been so often retold the favor of Physicians and the Public.


Remove the heart expressions, dangerous when they are uttered. The quick and the four will do the first quartet. The second quartet will be the first quartet. The biograph will show the

As the Lyric Theater in 2 rehearsals of "The Pillbox

Sept. 4, are  
BROS

**S & CO. 1852** ESTD N. E. Cor. S  
Entrance 300

North and Olive Streets.  
N. 61st St., Opp. Barr's.









## MUST DISPROVE TAGGART EVIDENCE

Judge Says It Will Otherwise  
Be Counted Against Four  
Co-Respondents.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 19.—Judge Eason rendered his decision today in regard to the motion filed yesterday to raise out of the charges against the principal men named as co-respondents in the Taggart divorce case. Judge Eason stated that he would dismiss the charges against Capt. Ritter and against Clinton Spencer of Chicago, but that for would not dismiss the charges against Gen. Miner, Lieut. Fortesque, Capt. Bash and William Taggart.

In regard to the letters, Judge Eason stated that in half of the charges against Miner imprisoning Taggart were not disproved, Maj. Taggart would have been justified in writing almost any kind of a letter to get out of prison. He went at length into the other charges and severely scored Miner, Fortesque, Bates and William Taggart, stating that the evidence so far introduced must be disproved or it was against them.

The depositions of Lewis H. Bash and Lieut. Fortesque, both of whom are named as co-respondents, were read today at the opening of the hearing for the defense. Both depositions were distinctly favorable to the defendant. Both also denied the charges against them as stated in Capt. Taggart's petition.

### BANQUET CATERER LOOTED.

Glassware Is Broken and Silverware Is Stolen.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

BRISSEL, Aug. 19.—The owner of the restaurant where the great banquet to the Mayors of all the Belgian cities were recently held, has complained to the officers that he found the actual damage done to his tableware to be 100 glasses broken, 530 plates missing, 25 candelabras and 18 salad bowls ruined. He also claims that 100 pairs of forks and spoons, 80 napkins and many knives are missing.

### Remarkable Longevity.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
"I am that Bimber's father died the other day at the age of 96."  
"Yes, a remarkable old man. He never was as happy as when he fancied he was 'doing' somebody."  
"But who could he 'do' when he was past 90?"  
"The undertaker."

## "My Mind Is a Blank on That," His Plea to Charge of Slaying Sleeping Man



### Eugene Peitzman.

PITTSFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—Is it possible for a man to run amuck on a train, kill a wholly unoffending person and wound another and then not remember a single detail of his awful crime?

Eugene Peitzman, now in jail here for the murder of Dr. Marion Warner, a dentist, at Secor, Ill., asserts that this strange psychological experience has come to him. Though the evidence that he killed Warner is irrefutable, he insists he has absolutely no recollection of the tragedy.

The murder was committed on a C. & A. excursion train on its way from Peoria to Kansas City, about 1:30 on the morning of Aug. 5.

Miss Effie McDonald of Glasburg, Ill., was also shot in the arm by Peitzman and suffered a slight flesh wound.

From the testimony of all the passengers, it was learned that Peitzman was under the influence of liquor as he was flourishing his revolver and had been awakening the passengers and otherwise annoying them. After the tragedy he was shot at by the porter but the ball struck his watch and lodged in the case. He was arrested after a hard fight with the train men and passengers.

When the train arrived at Louisiana, Mo., Peitzman was turned over to the authorities and the body of Dr. Warner was removed. The excursion was held for two hours while an inquest proceeded over the remains of Warner which were afterwards taken in charge by the I. O. O. F.

The victim, Dr. Warner, was on his way to visit in Kansas City where he had formerly practiced. Peitzman is 34 years old, 6 feet tall and weighs 188 pounds. He is of pleasing appearance. His home is in Hope, Ill., where his parents reside. It is a small town, 20 miles southwest of Bloomington. He is an only son of Henry Peitzman who is a carpenter in the C. & A. shops at Bloomington. He has one sister. His father and mother are members of the Presbyterian Church at that place and eminently respectable.

Eugene went to the public schools through the seventh part of the eighth grade. He served a three-year term in the Reform School at Pontiac, Ill., for burglary. After being there awhile, he left without permission to go home and returned of his own free will. Afterwards he was paroled out by Rev. John of Petersburg, Ill., and remained faithful until his term expired.

Like many American boys, he was seized with a desire to see our new possessions and enlisted at Bloomington in 1901. He was sent to the Philippines. Arriving at Manila he was assigned to the Eighth Infantry under Capt. Russell, who later died, as did 50 of his comrades, of cholera. It is to this scourge that he lays all of his present troubles. He had never drunk until he entered the army, and not much then until the cholera came. Then the canteen was given orders to let the men have all the whisky they wanted so as to ward off the disease.

Eugene says that three times in his life only has he been completely under the influence of liquor, and during those times he knew absolutely nothing of what occurred, as he was utterly crazy. While he was in the custody of the Louisiana (Mo.) officials he became sober. He calmly asked: "What are the charges against me? I want to pay my fine and get out."

His astonishment on hearing of the deed was extraordinary, and, if feigned, proved him to be an excellent actor. He is a fine-looking fellow, with smiling, brownish gray eyes, heavy brown hair, red cheeks, smooth faced and is extremely well built. He doesn't look like a desperado. To talk with him one loses sight of the fact that he is charged with so grave a crime. His eyes look untroubled and calmly into yours, conversing intelligently and interestingly. He is not the least nervous or shy. Dr. Warner, his victim, is said to have been asleep at the time he was killed.

### NOT FORCED TO QUIT.

Tunnel Co. Ceased Operations in Chicago of Own Accord.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Commissioner of Public Works Patterson was informed today that the Illinois Tunnel Co. will comply with the city's demands for proper safeguarding of the construction work of the subway and that no work will be done without air pressure. Engineer George W. Jackson, the work of the commissioner that although the company has not received the letter from Mayor Dunne ordering the work on connections, new drifts and by-passes not under air pressure stopped at once. In order to prevent the settlements of streets and buildings, the company is anxious to do anything to add safeguards to the construction and will not oppose the city's demands.

## WIG IS HELD AS A HOSTAGE

COLUMBUS, Aug. 19.—"I've been humiliated before a crowd of people," said Ira Kline to Chief of Police O'Connor, "and I want the man who did it arrested. I was robbed of my wig right on high street in the presence of a jeering crowd." And he exposed his bald pate in evidence.

It developed that Kline had pawned a music box that had been loaned him by Wendell Davis, and, meeting him on the street, Davis had snatched off his wig to keep as hostage until the box was returned. Being advised that Davis probably would have him arrested for taking the box, Kline did not file an affidavit.

## BURIES HUSBAND; MARRIES WIFE

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—When Mrs. Anna Cox of this city was married by the Rev. Charles H. Elder, "the marrying parson," to John D. Williams, there was culminated a romance which began at the time the present bridegroom volunteered to assist the widow in planting flowers on the grave of her first husband.

He was employed as caretaker in the cemetery, and in this capacity saw Mrs. Cox at frequent intervals. Friendship and then love developed, and the marriage was the result. Williams is a veteran of the Civil War. He and his bride are now spending their honeymoon in Atlantic City.

## KILLS HIMSELF IN A COFFIN

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
SIOUX CITY, Aug. 19.—Louis Pateron, a carpenter, recently committed suicide in a casket of his own make. He went into the basement and put the finishing touches on the coffin, then attached a small rubber hose to a gas jet, turned on the gas, stuck the other end of the hose through a small hole in the lid, climbed in the box and laid down and was asphyxiated. His wife discovered his lifeless body an hour after he had perished.

## CENTENARIAN BUT HE RIDES A COLT

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
PATRIOT, Ind., Aug. 19.—A remarkable case of longevity was recently found across the river in Boone County, Ky. Mr. James Kent, who produced ample proof to show that he is 100 years and 21 days old, rides a spirited three-year-old colt every day, rain or shine, and still does some work on the farm.

The young horse, becoming frightened recently, threw him, the fall resulting in a slight fracture of the left arm. He caught the runaway himself without assistance and returned home as if nothing had happened.

## FRACTURE CURES CRIPPLED ARM

Special to the Post-Dispatch.  
TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Foster Dumont, aged 29, while engaged in wrestling with a young companion, had his left arm broken, near the elbow. A year ago he had the same arm crushed in a coke crusher. Since that time it caused him great trouble, as he could not raise or bend it. The physician who set the bone yesterday said that the second breaking of the arm was a blessing in disguise, for the arm will now be restored to its normal condition.

To=  
morrow

# The Wind-Up

Sale  
Begins

A Sale Eagerly Watched and Waited For by Thousands of St. Louis People.

SEMI-ANNUAL OCCURRENCE AT FAMOUS—February and August—when the final preparations are made for the incoming of the next season's stock.

Every Vestige of Merchandise of Present Season Priced to Guarantee Its Immediate Disposal.

Nothing has been left undone to make this (if possible) even greater than that of last August. Department managers have positive instructions to move the merchandise, disregard cost or loss if necessary. Hence you can come to Famous tomorrow or any day during the progress of this sale expecting the bargains of your life; you'll not be disappointed; no department is exempt. Famous' policy of disposing of all goods in the season for which bought is positive. The result of this edict is plainly portrayed in these gift-like prices. Get your share of them, some lines are not large—be wise and be early.

WE CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.—SATURDAYS, 10 P. M.

### At 8 O'Clock

We will sell about 3000 yards altogether of Dress Gingham—worth 12½¢ and 15¢ yard—and genuine Amoskeag Apron Gingham—value of which you all know—they are clean and perfect and range 2 to 10 yard lengths—while they last—Wind-Up Price will be, yard 4½¢

### At 9 O'Clock

Be prompt—only 80 dozen of them, all told—Ladies' \$2.00 Dotted Lawn Dresses, Ladies' \$2.00 Lawn and Percale Wrappers and two-piece House Dresses and \$2.50 Silk and Brilliantine Skirts—you can select from all while they last, per garment. 58¢

### At 10 O'Clock

The men can revel in a great bargain—75¢ and \$1.50 Shirts for 25¢—including the noted Buckley Custom-Made Shirts and New Era Shirts—with collars attached—mostly true sizes—43 dozen in all—actual 75¢ and \$1.50 Shirts—while they last, each 25¢

### At 11 O'Clock

We will offer all of a lot (probably 25 dozen) of pure Linen Shirts—14 inch sleeves, hemstitched and apertured—a remarkable bargain—actual 40¢ goods—net over 6 to a customer—while they last, each 12¢



WE GIVE EAGLE TRADING STAMPS

THE WIND-UP OF

## Men's and Young Men's \$10 to \$20 Suits for \$5.00

The Most Sensational Clothing Selling Ever Inaugurated in St. Louis.

We are determined not to carry over a dollar's worth of summer goods, hence this terrific price cutting and disregard of all costs and values. Never before in our history have we made such sacrifices to bring about this clean-up of all light and medium-weight suits. Monday morning we will place on sale about 500 suits all told, comprising the leavings of our spring and summer lines—one, two or more suits of a kind—mostly all sizes of some sort or other. Suits that sold for \$10, \$12.50, \$15, and some as high as \$20. We mean to have our tables cleared for the new fall lines now arriving. Famous never does things by halves, so take our tip and be on hand early Monday morning for first pick of these \$10 to \$20 Business and Outing Suits for the extremely low price of . . . . .



### At 1 O'Clock

There will start another monster Hosiery Sale—Ladies' fine-gauge black or tan Hose—made of two-thread Maco cotton, with extra high-spliced heels and toes—full regular made—absolutely fast color—all sizes—50 dozen in all—actual 15¢ and 25¢ Hose for pair 9¢

### At 2 O'Clock

Dressing Sacs—Made in both kimono and sacque shapes—made of fine lawns, dimities, etc.—light or dark shades of pink, blue, lavender, blue and white, stripes and figures—sized 34 to 44—what's left from our 50¢ and 75¢ lines—43 dozen in all—while they last, each 25¢

### Eyesight Is Priceless

#### If Your Eyes Annoy You

In any way—smart, twitch, indistinct vision, or if you are subject to sharp headaches—that's a signal of some eye disorder which demands instant care. Our optical expert, DR. OSCAR LEWALD, an authority on all eye ills, will scientifically examine your eyes free and fit them with the correct glasses they require at much less cost than exclusive opticians would ask. Remember—"it's in the lens, not the frame."

15-year gold-filled Spectacles and Eye-glasses—exclusive optical stores' price \$3.50—Famous price 1.00

Free! With every pair of Glasses fitted on Monday or Tuesday we will give a gold-filled \$1.25 Chain absolutely free. This special offer is for MONDAY and TUESDAY ONLY.

### At 3 O'Clock

We will offer about 1500 yards of Fancy Ribbon, consisting of checks, polka dots and stripe effects—ribbons up to 4½ inches wide and always regarded as an extra good 35¢ value—while they last Monday 7¢

### At 4 O'Clock

Fruit Sauces—We have a lot of 500 dozen—white porcelain, in fancy, tasty patterns—regular price of these is 25¢ per half dozen—to make quick ridance of them, we will sell them at 4 o'clock Monday, per set of six, for 9¢

### Wind-Up Sale of Men's Wear

Men's Shirts—In percales, with collar and cuffs attached—sized 14½, 15, 15½ in neat patterns—worth 75¢—Wind-Up-Sale Price, Monday 35¢

Men's All-Linear Handkerchiefs—Full hemstitched, medium and narrow hems—worth 25¢—Wind-Up-Sale Price, Monday, only 10¢

### Wind-Up Sale in Millinery Section

300 Seasonable Stylish Black Hat Shapes—but little trimming necessary—three different up-to-date styles made of best braid—rim of silk—big value at \$2.00—while this 300 lasts in this Wind-Up Sale, each 87¢

### Wind-Up Sale and Rousing Reductions in Housefurnishing Section

Home necessities go lower than ever known before—thousands of dollars worth must pass out during this Wind-Up Sale—It's your chance.

Gas Fixtures—Fancy pattern, with twisted arms, large shell center, lacquer finish. 2-light, regular price \$2.00; Wind-Up price \$1.25. 3-light, regular price \$2.50; Wind-Up price \$1.50. 4-light, regular price \$3.00; Wind-Up price \$1.50.

Hall Light—Made of heavy brass tubing, harp shape, complete, with cylinder globe, worth regular \$2.25; Monday, while 50 last; Wind-Up price, 1.48.

Cash and Cash—Fancy pattern, regular price 25¢; Monday, 12¢. Air Light—Complete, with brass burner, mantle and white globe, regular price 75¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 48¢.

Fruit Presses—Made of steel, regular price 25¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 12¢.

Food Choppers—Universal high-grade Choppers. No. 1 size, regular price \$1.25; Wind-Up price 89¢.

No. 2 size, regular price \$1.50; Wind-Up price 98¢.

No. 3 size, regular price \$1.75; Wind-Up price 1.39.

Toilet Paper—The Handfold, no paper holder needed, 1000 sheets in square box, regular price 15¢; Monday, Wind-Up price 5¢.

Wooden Plate Rack—Made of hard wood, oak finish, regular price 75¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 33¢.

Hard and Soft Racks—Made of hard wood, oak finish, regular price 75¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 39¢.

Cash and Cash—Has mirror, made of hard wood, oak finish, regular price 75¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 33¢.

Cupboards—Made of blue enamel ware, regular price 40¢; Monday, 23¢.



Blacking Cases—Made of oak, with heavy lid, regular price 45¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 48¢.

Sewing Table—Well made, nicely varnished in natural finish, full size, regular price \$1.00; Monday, Wind-Up-Sale price 59¢.

High Chairs—Made of hard wood, oak finish, regular price 75¢; Wind-Up-Sale price 50¢.

### Wind-Up Sale of \$5 Renaissance Lace Bed Sets, \$2.75

Renaissance lace with heavy Battenberg center and Battenberg border—bolster piece to match—\$2.00 value—Wind-Up-Sale Price, Monday 2.75

Wood Bed Rolls—With pillow receptacles—worth \$1.50—Wind-Up-Sale Price, Monday 75¢

\$3 Cable Net Lace Curtains, \$1.50 Pair

They are 3½ yards long, in Arabian and white, in numberless choice patterns—genuine cable net—the kind that wears well—\$2.00 values—Wind-Up-Sale Price, Monday, pair 1.50

## Browning, King & Co.,

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS AND HATS

"Autumn leaves are reminders of a past season," said Beau Brummel, "but they are none the less beautiful."

### Men's Suits

In the new Clay Weave; also fine Worsted and Scotch Goods that sold for \$25 and \$28.

Now \$20 (No old styles.)

### Men's Pants, \$3.50

They're \$5.00 values.

Special Inducements in All Departments.

Our New Line of Fall Hats Daily Arriving.

Broadway and Pine Street SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Broadway at 224 Street, NEW YORK. Factory, Cooper Square

### CUT PRICES

THAT WILL PULL THE PEOPLE PELL MELL TO

## HILTS

SHOES THAT WILL POSITIVELY PLEASE EVERY PURCHASER—THAT IS WHAT AWAITS YOU HERE

### MONDAY, AUG. 21

500 PAIRS WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS OXFORDS

\$2.00 White Canvas Ruched Oxford Ties—wide ribbon effects—shipped by manufacturer too late. Agreed to sell them at our own price, now they're yours for \$1.19

300 PRS. MEN'S IRISH LINEN AND DUCK BALS

Also lot of Vic Kid Low Shoes—all our regular \$2.00 to \$2.50 Shoes. Isn't good business to carry them over to another season, so they go for \$1.19

500 PAIRS MISSES' and CHILDREN'S OXFORD SANDALS

The wind-up of this season's \$1.25 and \$1.50 Black Oxford Ties and Sandals including White Canvas, Patent Leather and Vic Kid—new waxy 1905 styles—and they're selling for 79¢

350 PAIRS BOYS' AND LITTLE MEN'S WHITE CANVAS AND IRISH LINEN SHOES

Regular \$1.50 to \$1.75 values, both low and high styles, including a choice lot of Vic Kid Low Shoes for Little Men. You take your pick for 79¢

You'll Miss the Biggest Money-Saving Opportunity of the Summer if You Miss Our Great Shoe Sale for Men, Women and Children.

C. E. HILTS SHOE CO., 6TH AND FRANKLIN

PEACE and COMFORT are sure to come to those who smoke the

## MERCANTILE

A First-Class Cigar, made of a FINE QUALITY HAVANA TOBACCO TRY THEM

F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO., . . . . . ST. LOUIS







## WOMAN RAGE SHOT HUSBAND'S STENOGRAPHER

Believing She Had Lost Husband's Love and in Danger of Losing Child, Mrs. Young Attempts Killing Rival.

VICTIM, WHO HAD BEEN FRIEND, LIKELY TO DIE

Husband Ascribes His Wife's Action to Insanity—Both Women Are in Bellevue Hospital.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—In a fit of jealous rage, believing that she had lost her husband's love, and that her supposed rival had attempted to abduct her child, Mrs. Beatrice Young, wife of William G. Young, shot and perhaps fatally injured Mrs. Kathleen Morgan, a stenographer employed by her husband.

Young says his wife has been insane for several months, and that she had no cause to suspect Mrs. Morgan. The stenographer denied the charge brought by the wife and mother, who is now in Bellevue Hospital a prisoner.

Young has the stenographic privileges at the Imperial Hotel. There were many persons in the stenographers' part of the room at noon today. Mrs. Morgan sat at a roll-top desk near a stained glass window. At her right was Frank Wiggins, assistant manager of the hotel, who was dictating a letter. Miss Vivian Boulton, another stenographer, and Young had just gone to luncheon, a fact which probably saved the latter's life.

No one of the three persons in the room saw Mrs. Young until she suddenly rushed by Miss Boulton, hurried to where Mrs. Morgan was at work and, leaning over Wiggins' shoulder, fired a shot directly into the right side of Mrs. Morgan's back. Wiggins tried to wrench the revolver from Mrs. Young's grasp. For a moment Mrs. Young struggled frantically. Then her strength left her, the revolver dropped to the floor and Mrs. Young sank in a chair sobbing hysterically.

The writing room across the corridor was filled with patrons of the hotel. They rushed to the scene and many dashed up the main wide marble staircase to assist the injured woman. Mrs. Young sat in a chair, crying hysterically, a dozen hands and crying hysterically. Mrs. Morgan lay on the floor.

**Says Woman Must Be Crazy.** While the doctor was working over the injured woman she regained consciousness and said faintly:

"Poor woman, she must be crazy," then she fainted. An ambulance removed the wounded woman and Mrs. Morgan was arrested. When asked why she had shot Mrs. Morgan, she made no reply.

Mrs. Young is about 30 years old, slender, with jet black hair, dark brown eyes and weighs about 120 pounds. She wears glasses and was neatly groomed in a brown skirt, high waist and a hat with a curling ostrich feather.

Mrs. Young was taken to the New York Hospital, where she was brought face to face with Mrs. Morgan, who was only half conscious.

"That is the woman who shot me," gasped Mrs. Morgan as she pointed to Mrs. Young.

Mrs. Young did not betray the slightest agitation. She acted as if in a dream, and when she was taken to police headquarters she stared into vacancy and did not seem to realize what she had done.

The bullet struck Mrs. Morgan just under and a bit to the right of the right shoulder and penetrated about 10 inches, she was taken to the hospital tonight it was said that Mrs. Morgan is in a critical condition. There was hope for recovery, but only a slight one, it is said.

**Husband Makes Statement.** Young was thunderstruck when he heard of the crime. He was in New York City at the time. He came from Butte, Mont., where he was the official stenographer in the Heinze Amalgamated Copper litigation.

A letter to lawyer Young of 71 Broadway, introduced him to business. He is in this city on a search of better times, has returned home on a ticket sent by his father, Frank Willis, and his cousin, Harry Ford, is waiting to see whether the police will permit him to sell his revolver so that he can return home.

Two boys beat their way to St. Louis and were arrested as runaways. The police, four in all, in search of better times, has returned home on a ticket sent by his father, Frank Willis, and his cousin, Harry Ford, is waiting to see whether the police will permit him to sell his revolver so that he can return home.

**RUNAWAY BOY GOES HOME.** Father Sends Money for Return—Companion Held.

Merrill Willis, one of two 15-year-old youths who came from Hartford City, Ind., to St. Louis in search of better times, has returned home on a ticket sent by his father, Frank Willis, and his cousin, Harry Ford, is waiting to see whether the police will permit him to sell his revolver so that he can return home.

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St. Louis has more Post-Dispatch readers than any other city in the world.

## Bevy of Pretty Visiting Milliners Out for a Stroll Along Washington Avenue



## ROOSEVELT IS MAKING GREAT PEACE EFFORT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

The negotiations that are in progress between the great envoys of Japan and Russia at Portsmouth, N. H., seem to have prevailed from the outset in high financial circles.

The city of London has been influencing the Stock Exchange, whose buoyancy during the boom of moments of the Portsmouth conference seemed inexplicable. The fact is that the failure of the negotiations would be a calamity on the Stock Exchange. But there is not the slightest evidence of any weakening in the belief that the conference will have a successful issue. M. Witte's management of his share in the negotiations has elicited the most profound admiration here and won sympathy from England for the Russian cause—and an unwilling sympathy at that.

He has upheld the highest traditions of the provincial Russian diplomatic corps and shown himself to be a consummate master of the art of bluff.

The Japanese attitude, on the other hand, seems to have repelled the sympathy of England. It is generally recognized in the face, the Japanese have never been able to prove a match for their diplomatic adversaries. Their treatment of the press undoubtedly had an injurious effect on their cause, but with the danger staring them in the face, the Japanese have been unable to shake off this remnant of their old-fashioned diplomacy.

There is, too, a curious chilliness in the British official feeling toward Japan. It apparently crops out of the most of the press, and is a renewal of the revived Anglo-Japanese treaty in connection with which Japan is proving herself quite as rigorous and implacable a bargainer as she was when she was a weakling under the dominating conditions from Great Britain which Foreign Secretary Lansdowne never reckoned upon when the alliance was originally formed.

## NO INDEMNITY AS SUCH OR ABSOLUTE CESSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19. It is p. m. The Russian press is busy with the playing of the last cards at Portsmouth. The Russian press is busy with the playing of the last cards at Portsmouth. The Russian press is busy with the playing of the last cards at Portsmouth.

The Associated Press can state authoritatively that the Russian government is not prepared to make any absolute cession of territory. It is not prepared to make any absolute cession of territory. It is not prepared to make any absolute cession of territory.

The Japanese demand on either of these points, and furthermore, that the Russian government is not prepared to make any absolute cession of territory. It is not prepared to make any absolute cession of territory. It is not prepared to make any absolute cession of territory.

Two things were particularly noticeable here today. One was the determination not to pay an indemnity, as such, or to cede Sakhalin absolutely; the other was the fact that the promulgation of the Russian assembly at this time was a clever and able move that has done more to make an issue of the war, its continuation and the signing of a peace treaty at Portsmouth, a question of the people than has any other event since the beginning of hostilities.

## FUNNY HAPPENINGS AMONG ENVOYS' SUITES.

BY SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, Special Correspondent of New York World and Post-Dispatch.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19.—There is a strong disposition here to depend, in a considerable measure on what the President told Baron Rosen when he was here.

This has been a day of marking time. Baron Rosen went early in the morning to the hotel where he was staying. He was there for a long time. He was there for a long time. He was there for a long time.

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## MILLINER SEASON BRINGS BEVIES OF BONNET ARTISTES

How They Receive Millinery Instruction from the Big Wholesale Houses, and How They Amuse Themselves When the Day Is Done.

This is the milliner season. They have come from Butte, Mont., and Santa Anna, Tex., and from some places in between until the present population of St. Louis has been increased by several thousands. Their quest is "more ideas," and they will give the hours between 8 and 6 of every day to that quest throughout the three weeks that most of them will stay.

They study and work in the annexes of the wholesale millinery houses. Extra time they spend in the large display rooms, taking notes as they go. The milliners who want to take home copies of the pattern have been permitted to do so.

The hat stands are crowded now with hats in colors—the white season is just closed having had the effect of a long fast.

Raspberry, rose, amethyst, pine and Alice blue are among the colors of the season. The milliners are busy with the latest fashions. They are busy with the latest fashions. They are busy with the latest fashions.

## Drummers Help Entertain.

Few of them have a home. They are in the city for the season. They are in the city for the season. They are in the city for the season.

Traveling men are always careful and usually shy to show such attentions to the milliner whose word has much to do with the purchases of her employer. Besides milliners usually have interesting personalities. Escorts don't worry them much. They go in crowds and usually play a game of cards. First actually and second when they live over the amusement about the work tables.

Their three weeks' stay in St. Louis is similar to a teachers' institute. They are shown good work and given an opportunity to learn and to ask questions.

They are given tables in the annexes of the wholesale millinery houses where pattern fans are given them as models.

bar aboard a launch so they could be out for the afternoon. They are out for the afternoon. They are out for the afternoon.

M. Wilken, the financial representative of the Russian Government at Portsmouth, is here. He is here. He is here. He is here.

Jackies who had to man the launches were highly disgusted when they found that the party consisted of a ball game between the soldiers of Portsmouth and a nine from Kittanning.

Mr. Nebokoff of M. Witte's suite almost caused one of the hotel waiters to have heart failure last night by ordering a glass of milk, some cold boiled lobster, lead cucumber and some peach ice cream, he said.

"It is all the hotel waiter said when he heard the order," Mr. Nebokoff is still alive.

The Russians have shown American naval officers a new way of preparing watermelon. Under the direction of Mr. Karolovitch, the chef at the navy yard takes the heart of a ripe melon and chops it into five bits, places it in a refrigerator, where it remains until thoroughly cold. An hour or two before it is served a quart of champagne is poured over it and it is again placed in the refrigerator. Those who have tasted the mixture say that it is very fine.

## ROOSEVELT AND ROSEN CONFER ON CONCESSIONS.

BY SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, Special Correspondent of New York World and Post-Dispatch.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 19.—There is a strong disposition here to depend, in a considerable measure on what the President told Baron Rosen when he was here.

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## PALMORE'S REPLY AN "ADDED INSULT"

Ladies' Auxiliary of German-American Alliance More Offended Than Ever.

## RESENT TALK OF APOLOGY

He Promised to Make One to and for Them on His Return to City.

The Ladies' Auxiliary Board of the German-American Alliance met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. John Schmidt, 2211 Lafayette avenue. The only subject considered was the reply of Dr. W. B. Palmore to their letter asking him to apologize for his disparaging reference to the signers of their petition for the repeal of the Sunday closing law.

A statement was given out after the meeting, in which the members expressed themselves as considering the statement of the reply an "added insult." They decided to meet with the members of the Alliance Wednesday evening at South Side Turner Hall, 1035 Chouteau avenue.

Dr. Palmore wrote his reply on one of the pages of Mrs. Richter's letter and inclosed all in her envelope. It was a letter to the ladies' auxiliary and was a letter to the ladies' auxiliary and was a letter to the ladies' auxiliary.

## Why Apologize for Them?

The members of the auxiliary are at a loss to know what Dr. Palmore means by his "added insult." They are at a loss to know what Dr. Palmore means by his "added insult." They are at a loss to know what Dr. Palmore means by his "added insult."

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## TROOPS WILL ENFORCE HEALTH BOARD'S ORDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19.—State Board of Health officers say that unless Grand Junction, Tenn., authorities conform to the order of the State Board of Health, troops will be sent to enforce the order.

Gov. John I. Cox arrived in Memphis yesterday morning. He was here to see the State Board of Health officers. He was here to see the State Board of Health officers. He was here to see the State Board of Health officers.

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## London's Fire Protection.

Speaking of the work done by the London fire department in the last year, the chairman of the municipal fire committee said yesterday that whereas the fire department of New York City, with a population of only 2,000,000, cost \$1,000,000 annually, the London department, with twice as many lives to protect, cost less than a quarter of that sum.

The fire department of New York City, with a population of only 2,000,000, cost \$1,000,000 annually, the London department, with twice as many lives to protect, cost less than a quarter of that sum.

## British Steamer Ashore.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Dora, from Mobile for Buenos Ayres, is ashore on British Bank, near here. Assistance has been sent.

The British steamer Dora, from Mobile for Buenos Ayres, is ashore on British Bank, near here. Assistance has been sent.

## ONE KILLED; FOUR INJURED IN AUTO CRASH

Car Carrying Young Members of Newport Summer Colony Strikes Bridge Railing and Plunges Into Creek.

## VINSON WALSH'S HEAD STRIKES AN IRON BEAM

Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Harry Oelrichs, Herbert Pell and Miss Evelyn Walsh Are Rescued From Under Motor.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Vinson Walsh, son of Thomas Walsh of Washington, was killed and four other prominent young members of the Newport summer colony were injured in an automobile accident here this afternoon.

The injured include Mrs. James L. Kernochan of Hempstead, L. I.; Harry Oelrichs, son of Charles M. Oelrichs of Newport and New York; Herbert Pell, son of Herbert Pell of New York, and Miss Evelyn Walsh, sister of the man who was killed. It is believed the injured will recover.

The automobile, which was driven by young Walsh, struck the railing of a bridge spanning a creek near Eastern Point and plunged into the water. Whether Walsh lost control of it or the machine became disabled has not been ascertained.

The accident was witnessed by other automobilists, who succeeded in rescuing the five occupants. Walsh, who was not injured, was taken from the water. It was learned later that as the automobile crashed over the bridge his head came in contact with an iron beam.

The occupants of the car were on their way to attend a luncheon given at the Clubhouse, near Eastern Point, by Mrs. Clement Moon. The accident happened when the car, a 40-horsepower vehicle, was speeding rapidly down the hill. The injured were rescued temporarily at nearby cottages. Physicians stated that probably all would recover.

## Head Struck Beam.

Walsh, who was about 18 years old, was not instantly killed, but died soon after he was taken from the water. It was learned later that as the automobile crashed over the bridge his head came in contact with an iron beam.

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## YOUNG WALSH POPULAR IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Vinson Walsh had lived with his parents in this city for about seven years. He was 18 years of age, and was very popular with the young people of the best society. He was a member of the Washington Society.

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## BOND INVESTMENT COMPANIES MERGE

American and Colonial Companies of St. Louis Unite With Southern Mutual.

## WILL HAVE OFFICES HERE

Assets of Consolidated Firms, Moses Greenwood Says, Will Amount to \$3,000,000.

Three bond investment companies, two in St. Louis and one in Lexington, Ky., were consolidated yesterday through the efforts of Moses Greenwood Jr. The transfer of the stock and the resignations of the officers of the old companies took place at the National Bank of Commerce Building.

The companies concerned in the merger are the North American Investment Co. and the Colonial Security Co., both of St. Louis, and the Southern Mutual Investment Co. of Lexington, Ky.

## Swiss Women Progress.

Under the auspices of the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, a business academy for women only has been opened in that city.

Another attempt is being made to bore the Rocky Mountain range west of Denver in Summit County, for a mine and railway tunnel.

## 800 Vacancies To Be Filled Tomorrow!

Who Wan's Work? SEE TODAY'S HELP WANTED ADS IN THE Sunday Post-Dispatch Want Directory.

## W. P. Nest Deal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A deal with the sale of 50 feet on Cates, between Goodfellow and Hamilton avenues, for \$1500 from E. Albert to M. Cates. This is the highest price obtained on this street since the sale of 100 feet on Cates from Hamilton from A. H. Lucke to M. Cates. The deal was made in a short time. He also reports the sale of 100 feet on Cates from M. Cates to J. A. Gordon for \$1500. He also reports the sale of 100 feet on Cates from M. Cates to J. A. Gordon for \$1500.

## MAN WHO ADDED NIEHAUS TO END LIFE SOUGHT

Jailer Dawson Trying to Learn How Condemned Man Got Knife With Which He Killed Himself Before Death Watch.

## HEUSACK SCHEDULED TO HANG TOMORROW

Convicted of Slaying His Father-in-Law, He Still Expresses Hope That Intervention Will Save His Life.

Jailer Dawson will continue today his investigation of the means by which Lambert Niehaus secured the pocket-knife with which he killed himself yesterday morning as the death watch was being placed 48 hours before the time set for the double execution of Niehaus and Henry J. Heusack.

Niehaus stabbed himself four times while within a few feet of deputy sheriffs and jailers.

Heusack, who was convicted of the murder of August Raphael, will die on the gallows tomorrow morning unless Gov. Folk intercedes.

Chief Deputy Sheriff Klesben and Deputies Howard and Doekler were about to place the death watch on the condemned men at the Four Courts and were preparing to have them searched when Niehaus placed death between himself and their plans. Niehaus had spoken with the men who were to begin the 48-hour vigil over himself and Heusack and had started to dress himself, while Klesben and Doekler, with Chief Guard Shannon, passed on to Heusack's cell, leaving Howard in front of Niehaus' cell.

In the half-darkness in the rear of the prisoner's cell Howard thought Niehaus was washing himself. Instead, with his back turned to the officers, he was plunging the knife into his heart and into his abdomen. Not until he fell heavily to the floor and the knife dropped into the washbasin did the deputies and jailer realize what had happened. He died within a few moments.

An inquest held yesterday by Deputy Coroner Fath developed no clue to the manner in which Niehaus obtained the knife. A big, black-handled pocket-knife.

## Killed Sleeping Relative.

Niehaus had never reconciled himself to his sentence. He had declared frequently that he would never be hanged, but his threat was not taken with the seriousness that his action yesterday warranted. He was a relative of the man who was hanged by Gov. Folk. He declared his innocence to the last.

Niehaus was convicted Dec. 20, 1903, of shooting and killing Thomas Fleudel at the latter's home, Eighth and South streets. He was sentenced to hang in-law and quarreled over domestic troubles. Fleudel was shot as he sat asleep in a chair on the porch. Niehaus appealed his conviction, but the Supreme Court sustained the verdict. Heusack has remained remarkably cool and calm since his companion's death. He declares his innocence and his belief that he will not be hanged tomorrow.

Resisted the conviction for the murder of his father-in-law, August Raphael, Heusack is under indictment for the murder of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Voelker, this crime having been charged against him during his trial for the murder of Raphael.

Raphael, who was 70 years old, lived with Heusack and his wife at Tenth and Olive streets. His body was found in the kitchen, hacked to pieces with a hatchet. Heusack was convicted on circumstantial evidence.

Mrs. Voelker died six years ago. She was supposed to have died from the effects of burns received by falling into a grate. Her body was exhumed and Heusack had tried to obtain a grand jury returned an indictment against him.

The condemned man is of striking appearance and of wonderful self-possession. He has a convincing manner of talking, and impresses hearers with his sincerity in the belief that he will not be hanged.

His preparations, with the exception of final tests and inspections, have been made for the hanging early tomorrow morning. The hour is expected to be shortly after 8. The witnesses will be officials, physicians, police and newspaper men. No tickets have been issued.

## Swiss Women Progress.

Under the auspices of the University of Freiburg, Switzerland, a business academy for women only has been opened in that city.

Another attempt is being made to bore the Rocky Mountain range west of Denver in Summit County, for a mine and railway tunnel.

## To Tunnel Rockies.

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## GIRL'S PORTRAIT CAUSE

Young Men Pursuing Studies at Northwestern University Bonded to Keep Peace.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—A duel with knives was fought by two students of the Northwestern University yesterday. The two principals were Fernando del Toro, a native of San Juan, Porto Rico, and Frane Luna, whose home is in Chile.

The duel was fought in a room of the dormitory, where the two young men had lived in close friendship for many months. No seconds were chosen; the young men evidently agreed to fight to the death. When discovered they were covered with gashes and the room where they were fighting was spotted with blood. The trouble grew out of liking the portrait of a beautiful Porto Rican girl.

Early yesterday Luna went into the room of Del Toro and surprised him with the portrait in his hand. He bounded across the room and snatched the picture from the hands of his former friend.

"I told," he cried, "I was you." "Yes, it was I who took the picture. I could not help it. I love her better than my life." "But you have never seen her." "It is the picture," declared Del Toro, "I must go to her and tell her of my love."

Luna was enough to fire the Southern blood of Luna. A challenge followed and yesterday afternoon the young men were discovered in a room, slashing at each other with knives. They were arrested and taken before a justice of the peace and bonded over to keep the peace in the sum of \$1,000.

## SCENE OF OLD FASHION BREAKS NECK DIVING

Van Zandt Garesche Instantly Killed While Bathing at Russell E. Gardner's Summer Home at Dresden, Tenn.

## HIS MOTHER IS TWICE BEREAVED IN 48 HOURS

She Is Sister of Frederick Churchill Jr., Drowned Thursday, Whose Body Awaits Burial.

Van Zant Garesche, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Garesche of 644 Maryland avenue, was almost instantly killed in Dresden, Tenn., yesterday morning, his neck being broken in diving from a springboard into a shallow lake.

He was visiting at the summer home of Russell E. Gardner, president of the Banner Huggy Co. of St. Louis. A student of Washington University, he had been invited to become Mr. Gardner's guest during his summer vacation period.

Accompanied by several companions, young Garesche had gone to a small lake near Dresden, Tenn., yesterday morning. There was a bathing place at one spot, with a high springboard for diving, and the young men were indulging in this sport.

Garesche's foot slipped as he left the springboard for a dive and he fell heavily, his head coming in contact with the bottom of the lake. His neck was broken.

The news of his death came as an especially poignant shock to his parents, because of the fact that they were even then in the shadow of another tragedy. Frederick A. Churchill Jr., who was drowned in the Mississippi River off Gabaret Island, where he had gone as one of a boating party on the launch "Crescent," was a brother of Mrs. Arthur Garesche. His body had just been taken to the Garesche home, where he had lived with his sister and her husband, when the news came of the death of Van Zant Garesche.

Mrs. Garesche was already prostrated with grief at the drowning of her son. The news of the death of Frederick A. Churchill Jr. had broken her heart. She was a sister of Frederick Churchill Jr., who was drowned Thursday, whose body awaits burial.

The Garesche family is widely connected in St. Louis. Arrangements for the burial of the body to St. Louis have been made.

## STUDENTS FIGHT DUEL WITH KNIVES

Porto Rican and Chilean Doing Battle to Death When Discovered.

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## CZAR'S GRANT OF ASSEMBLY IS SNEERED AT

Belief Is It Is Merely Dodge to  
Quiet People and Prepare  
Them for Severe Peace  
Terms.

NO REJOICING AND  
NO INTEREST IN IT

At the Best Considered to Only  
Offer a Place for Liberals to  
Educate Public Opinion and  
Brighten Autocracy.

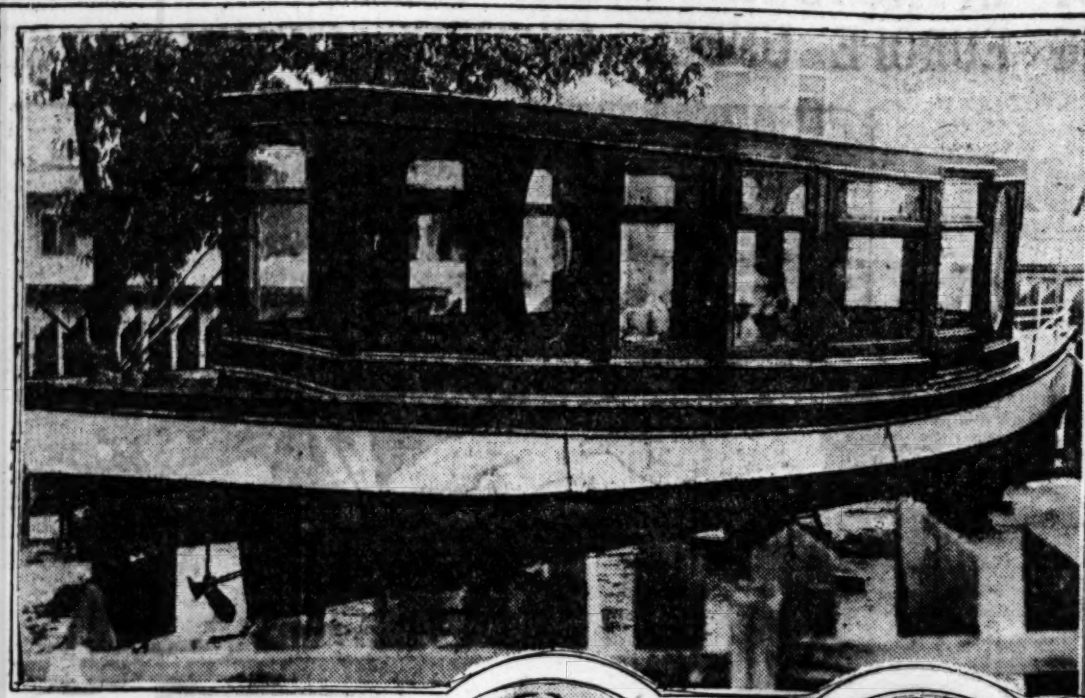
BY STEPHEN MACKENNA.  
Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and  
New York World.  
Copyright, 1905, by Stephen Mackenna.  
(New York World.)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 19.—The  
Post-Dispatch correspondent had an inter-  
view with Mr. Mamontoff, President  
of the Senate, just after that body had  
taken official cognizance of the imper-  
ial ukase granting an assembly to the  
people. Mr. Mamontoff said:  
"The Senate has in this matter abso-  
lutely no right of criticism or discus-  
sion. The proclamation is read and we  
accept it."

Asked whether the Constitution is to  
be taken as permanent and unchange-  
able, he replied, "Certainly," but when  
the correspondent cited the practical  
abrogation of religious liberty, the Sen-  
ator was obliged to confess the issue  
inconceivable in this case.

Your correspondent finds the prevail-  
ing opinion to be that the law in its  
present form is merely a desperate re-  
sult to quiet the country, in view of  
the great concessions Russia will have  
to make in the peace settlement.  
These concessions are regarded as a  
disastrous necessity for which the au-  
tocracy is responsible. Senator Ma-  
montoff refused to offer any explana-  
tion why there was no splendid cere-  
mony attending the promulgation at  
Moscow and St. Petersburg, as would  
be naturally expected and as the oc-  
casion would suggest. He merely said  
that it had been done in the manner  
which seemed best to the czar.

In St. Petersburg there is absolutely  
no sign of interest, though the ukase  
had been expected for several days,  
and the contents were definitely known.  
There is no rejoicing and no massing of  
the citizens anywhere. Very few copies  
of the ukase are being sold on the  
streets. Those who comment on it  
shrug their shoulders and say, "Bah."  
The people point out that the assem-  
bly is merely consultative, even if  
meant to be taken seriously, and is es-  
sentially the work of the bureaucracy.  
At best it may offer a standing ground  
from which the liberals can educate  
public opinion and brighten the auto-  
cracy. But it is far from being the eag-

## Little Daughter of Builder Christens Pleasure Launch "Myrtle" With St. Louis Beer



THE LAUNCH

## PARROT JOINS ITS MASTER IN DEATH

Killed and Buried While the  
Funeral of Hermit Is  
in Progress.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.  
BOSTON, Aug. 19.—During the fun-  
eral of John Slater Richards, Brook-  
line's hermit nonagenarian, his 45-year-  
old parrot, Tommy, his sole companion  
for many years, was chloroformed and  
buried in the lawn of the little cottage  
near the Clyde street entrance to the  
Country Club in Brookline.  
The bird was mercifully killed by Dr.  
William P. de Fries, the physician who  
attended "Uncle Dick." Its death was  
according to a request left in Richards's  
will. Plans had been made to bury the  
parrot in the same grave, but at the  
last moment these were changed.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only  
St. Louis newspaper with Associated  
Press Day Dispatches.  
"First in everything."

erly hoped for charter of emancipa-  
tion.  
All classes show the most utter las-  
titude and lack of interest. Even the  
prospect of immediate peace, which is  
now taken to be almost certain, stir-  
no apparent emotion beyond a slight  
curiosity as to the exact terms of the  
compromise.  
There is little doubt that if territory  
is ceded to Japan, the revolutionists  
will in the course of a month use the  
fact as an effective argument for re-  
newed and more formidable internal  
troubles.

"The Highest State of Perfection."

## THE A. B. CHASE PIANO. UNEXCELLED.

"Unexcelled" would be  
the most appropriate  
word to use in de-  
scribing the excel-  
lency and high stand-  
ing of this world-re-  
nowned instrument.



You can begin an en-  
joyable acquaintance  
with A. B. Chase  
Pianos by reading our  
booklets "A. B. Chase  
Pianos," "A. B. Chase  
Pianos," and "Inside  
Information," mailed  
free on request.

It Is Simply  
A Superb Piano.

On all sides praises resound—as to its exceeding fine quality  
of tone, perfection in action and great durability.  
One of its greatest endowments is the fact that in the studios  
of the most prominent musicians.

## CONROY PIANO CO.,

Southwestern Representative.

HERMAN H. BOLLMAN, Manager. 1100 OLIVE STREET.



MYRTLE SCHENKEL, THE  
SPONSOR OF THE LAUNCH. W.J. HARTLE, BUILDER

Myrtle Schenkel, Aged 9, Broke Bottle as Craft Built by Father  
and Named for Her Is Launched—Eight Men Are  
Owners of New Boat.

"I christen thee Myrtle."  
Thus spoke little Myrtle Schenkel, 9  
years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
Henry Schenkel of 432 Beck street, at  
5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and as  
she broke a bottle of St. Louis beer  
against the bow of the gasoline  
launch "Myrtle" at the foot of Krause  
street.  
The next moment the launch slid  
gracefully from the big V-shaped wagon  
in which it had been drawn to the  
water's edge and then rested buoyantly  
on the surface of the Mississippi river.  
A gathering of 50 invited guests wit-  
nessed the launching of the "Myrtle."  
The beautiful craft was handsomely  
decorated with bunting, the American  
colors from her bow and a yacht  
cannister bearing the initial "M" from  
her stern, and the bottle of beer with  
the contents of which she was christ-  
ened was gay with fluttering red and  
white ribbons.  
The ceremony of christening had been  
begun with an address by Myrtle's

father, Henry Schenkel, who told of the  
building of the boat, and dwelt upon  
the pleasant cruises that were expected  
to be enjoyed aboard the vessel from  
now on.  
At the conclusion of his address little  
Myrtle, for whom the boat was named,  
stepped forward, swung the bottle of  
beer by a cord attached to its neck, and  
broke it against the craft's bows. She  
was dressed all in white.  
The launch is owned by a party of  
eight men, all employed at the St.  
Louis Candy Co., Sixth and Spruce  
streets. It was built by Mr. Schenkel  
and William Hartle of 4243 Michigan  
avenue; Harry Rathmann of 4538 Min-  
nesota avenue and Edward Duff of 3231  
Reilly street. The work of construction  
was done in the yard of the residence  
of Mr. Hartle, and has been under way  
since March 4.  
The launch is a full-cabinized craft,  
22½ feet long, 5 feet 16 inches wide,  
with a 10 horse-power gasoline engine,  
and is beautifully finished in every de-  
tail.

## FLORIDA IS TO DRAIN EVERGLADES

Plans Being Made to Reclaim  
Millions of Acres of  
Swamp.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.  
CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Gov. N. B.  
Broward of Florida, accompanied by his  
family and Adjutant-General W. H. Ellis  
of his staff, visited Chicago a few days  
ago for the purpose of making a study  
of the drainage problem in anticipation  
of the stupendous task of redeveloping  
the everglades of Florida, a pet scheme  
of the executive.

"There are 5,000,000 acres of the swamp  
land of our State which we believe can  
be made useful for agricultural pur-  
poses," Adjutant-General Ellis said, "and  
our visit to this great city of the country  
has some bearing on the drainage prob-  
lem. The Governor is enthusiastic on the  
proposition, and as the task is a stupendous  
one we are naturally seeking infor-  
mation wherever we may find it.  
Your drainage canal may give us a few  
ideas, particularly along the line of the  
most advantageous machinery, and there  
are undoubtedly people in Chicago who  
can tell us something to our advantage.  
The reclaiming of such a large territory  
must, of course, take some time, but  
when it is accomplished we expect to  
materially increase our output of vege-  
tables and fruits. Much literature has  
been printed upon the subject and the  
people of our State are aroused to the  
benefits to be derived."

## LAST HUSBAND OBJECTS

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.  
LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Kath-  
erine Clark, who appears to be the  
champion marrying woman of the State,  
has been arrested here and taken back  
to West Union City, Io., by Sheriff C.  
L. Culver of Payette County, who came  
here with requisition papers in his pocket.  
For two weeks she has been keep-  
ing house for Albert Severson.  
It is said that the woman has at least  
four living husbands and was preparing  
to marry a fifth. She left New York  
four years ago and has acquired all of  
her husbands in the meantime, so far  
as they are known. The plan on which  
the woman worked was to advertise for  
a husband and get some man to send  
her the money to come to him, when she  
would marry him, and with him about a  
year and in that time hunt up another  
by means of advertising. Mrs. Clark, as  
she was known here, was traced by the  
Iowa Sheriff by means of a letter writ-  
ten by her 15-year-old daughter, who  
accompanied her, to a friend in West  
Union City.

## MOSES RUMSEY'S SUDDEN DEMISE

Prominent and Wealthy St.  
Louisian Dies at Summer  
Home at Nantucket Island.

AILING FOR SOME TIME

Daughter's Wedding Had Been  
Planned for Early Next  
Month—His Enterprises.

Arrangements have not been com-  
pleted for the funeral of Moses Rum-  
sey, 39 Portland place, president of  
the L. M. Rumsey Manufacturing  
co., and one of the wealthiest men  
in St. Louis, who died suddenly at  
Nantucket Island yesterday of a com-  
plication of lung trouble and Bright's  
disease.

The news was received in St. Louis  
by his nephew, Horace Rumsey. It  
had been thought that Mr. Rumsey  
was improving in health of late, and  
for this reason his unexpected death  
was an especial shock. He had been  
at Nantucket Island for about six  
weeks.

The deceased was 67 years old. He  
was born in New York, but had been  
in St. Louis for 40 years, and, with his  
brother, the late L. M. Rumsey, es-  
tablished the L. M. Rumsey Manu-  
facturing Co., succeeding his brother  
as its president at the time of the lat-  
ter's death.

Mr. Rumsey was a director of the  
State Bank and of the Mississippi Val-  
ley Trust Co., an officer, director and  
part owner of the Security Building  
and was heavily interested in other lo-  
cal enterprises.

He leaves three daughters and one  
son, Mrs. Delavan of New York, Miss  
Emma and Miss Queen Rumsey of St.  
Louis, and Lee Rumsey of Fort  
Worth, Tex.

The family was spending the sum-  
mer at the Rumsey summer home,  
"The Oaks," at Siasconnet, Nantucket  
Island, and St. Louis friends only  
last Friday received invitations to the  
wedding of Miss Queen Rumsey and  
Erwin Hills of St. Louis at that place.  
The wedding was announced to take  
place Sept. 8, and was intended to be  
a quiet one, owing to Mr. Rumsey's  
ill health.

The body of the deceased will be  
brought to St. Louis for interment.

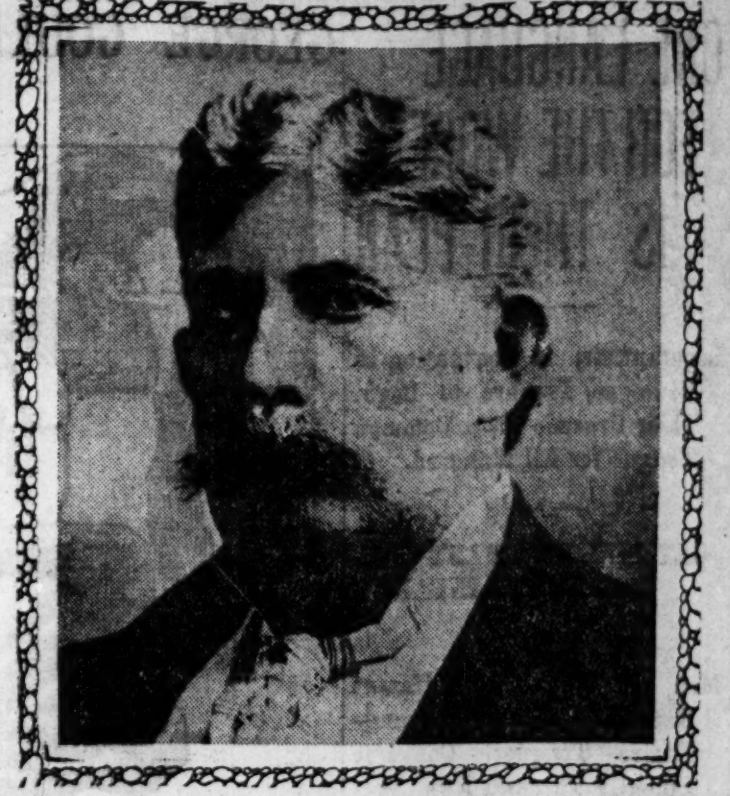
## WILL HUNT LOST SHIP

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Navy  
Department has ordered the tug U.S.  
Brutus, at New York, and the Collier  
Brutus, at Hampton Roads, to be sent  
to sea at once in search of the  
steamer Athos, supposed to be drift-  
ing disabled 180 miles east of the  
South Carolina coast.

The search will begin off Cape  
Hatteras, where the Athos was last  
sighted, and will continue until the  
crucial point is reached. The chances  
have been thoroughly scoured for the  
missing vessel.

Particular interest attaches to this  
search by reason of the fact that the  
young son of John A. Donald, owner  
of the Athos, and president of the  
Donald Steamship Co., and two of  
his schoolmates are passengers on  
the steamer. The boys attend the  
States Island High School and were  
returning from a pleasure trip  
through the West Indies.

## Moses Rumsey, Who Died Suddenly at Nantucket



## END STRIKE OF 3 YEARS

Bricklayers and Stonemasons  
Return to Work for U. S.  
Steel Corporation.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 19.—The local  
officers of the bricklayers and Stone-  
masons' International Association have  
received notice from the national of-  
ficials, giving the local union permission  
to resume work for the United States  
Steel Corporation and throwing open  
every plant operated by the combine.

The action ends a strike of three  
years and came as a surprise to the  
steel officials and local labor men. The  
men wanted eight hours and the cor-  
poration wanted nine hours to consti-  
tute a day's work.

After a strike of three years the men  
have decided to work nine hours.

## TERRIBLE TORTURE OF INSANE WOMAN IN PARIS

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and  
New York World.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—A painful sensation  
has been caused in Paris by the report  
of a terrible tragedy at a lunatic asy-  
lum at Evreux.  
One of the inmates, a woman named  
Gaucher, eluding the watchfulness of  
the attendants, escaped to the cellars  
of the institution. While hiding there  
she was alarmed by a noise, and to  
avoid discovery she shut herself inside  
the hot air apparatus, at the same time  
closing the iron door, which only  
opened outward.

The POST-DISPATCH is the only  
St. Louis newspaper with Associated  
Press Day Dispatches.  
"First in everything."

## CONTEMPT SUITS FILED

Five Railroads Defendants to  
Proceedings Instituted at  
Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—Pro-  
ceedings in contempt were instituted  
against 15 railroads doing business in  
Missouri, in the United States District  
Court here today.

Judge Phillips set Sept. 18 as date for  
hearing.

The Chicago & Alton, Burlington, Mis-  
souri Pacific, Rock Island and Santa Fe  
are the roads charged.

The contempt proceedings alleged spec-  
ifically in the case of the Chicago &  
Alton, that that company alleged re-  
bates amounting to many thousands of  
dollars on the shipments of agricultural  
and farming machinery by the Inter-  
national Harvesting Co., which owns  
and controls the Deering Harvester Co.,  
the McCormick Harvester Co., the Pano  
Harvester Co., the South Chicago  
Furnace Co. and the Illinois Northern  
Railroad Co.

The other cases are similar.

## FARMER SAVES TRAIN.

Finds Broken Rail and Halts  
Burlington Passenger.

SPECIAL TO THE POST-DISPATCH.  
CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Aug. 19.—By  
saving his handkerchief and coat, J. L.  
Dayton, a farmer, saved a Burlington  
passenger train from being derailed  
near here today.

Dayton discovered a broken rail a  
short time before the train was due.

## PLAN TO INCREASE ARMY TO 250,000

War Department Officials Will  
Put Plan Before Congress  
at Next Session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is planned  
by the officials of the War Depart-  
ment to put the Army of the United States  
on a war footing of 250,000 men.  
A scheme with this end in view will be  
submitted to Congress at its next ses-  
sion.

As has been under consideration for  
several weeks by officers of the Depart-  
ment, and they now have the plan in  
tangible form.

The regular army now consists of 60-  
000 men, but it can be expanded to 100-  
000 by filling up the companies of the  
regiments to their maximum strength.

The new plan contemplates the crea-  
tion of a "regular reserve" of 40,000  
men, which would consist of the able-  
bodied discharged soldiers whose names  
would be placed on file in the War De-  
partment, and who could be pressed  
into service at a moment's notice. They  
would be paid \$2 per month for keeping  
in touch with the Department.

The new plan includes the creation of  
a national reserve of 100,000 men, whose  
addresses would be known to the War  
Department. They would be paid \$1 a  
year. Then the National Guard would  
bring the fighting strength of the army  
to 250,000 men.

## ARMY OFFICERS GO ABROAD

Gen. Chaffee and Others to At-  
tend French Ma-  
neuvers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Star liner  
Kronland, which sailed for Europe to-  
day, carried the representatives of the  
United States army who are to attend  
the annual maneuvers of the French  
army.

The generals designated by the Presi-  
dent are: Lieutenant-General Adna R.  
Chaffee, chief of staff; Brigadier-Gen-  
eral James F. Bell, commandant of the  
infantry and cavalry school at Fort  
Leavenworth, and Brigadier-General  
Crosier, chief of ordnance.

Captain Grover Hutchinson and Den-  
nis E. Nolan of the general staff and  
Captain D. T. Moore of the artillery cor-  
ps, selected as aids, accompanied the gen-  
erals.

The party expects to be gone about  
six weeks.

Gen. Chaffee has been invited to in-  
spect the three military schools of  
France.

## 40 Articles! Are Lost

Where, when and by  
whom are told in the

## Lost and Found

Column  
in today's

Sunday Post-Dispatch

Want Directory.

## What Boy Can Equal the Record Made by This One? Chance for Every Ambitious Youth.

Boys, if some one should tell you that in a certain acre field  
there had been buried a big pot of money, and the first to find  
could keep it, you would lose no time in getting a spade and begin  
digging. That's so, isn't it?

Then read. We are going to tell you of something better than  
buried treasure and more certain of success than mere digging at  
random. And we will also tell you of one case out of many hun-  
dreds where a boy has already started on the road to wealth and  
honors through this same opportunity.

You see with this article the picture of Otto Fink of O'Fallon,  
Ill. He is 17 years old now.

Otto's father is a miner. Like all many American boys in  
similar circumstances of life, Otto wanted to help support the fam-  
ily. Three years ago he asked to be given a trial as agent of the  
Post-Dispatch. He seemed bright, energetic and honest, and per-  
mission was accorded. Now, in those three years what has hap-  
pened?

First, Otto has been a help rather than an expense to his par-  
ents.

Second, he has saved enough to get an education that any boy  
might be proud of. He has attended two terms at McKendree Col-  
lege, Lebanon, Ill., and is now finishing a special course in one of  
the St. Louis commercial academies.

Third, Otto has saved enough, besides doing all these things,  
to buy two town lots. He has succeeded so well that soon he in-  
tends to turn the newspaper business over to his brother, Louis,  
and branch out for himself in some more ambitious life work.

How did he do it? Well, prompt service to his customers  
was one thing. He took pains to find out the names of all the peo-  
ple in his territory who wanted or ought to read a St. Louis news-  
paper, and went to see them. So well did he work that he secured  
144 regular patrons for the daily Post-Dispatch and 210 for the  
Sunday issue. This is the best record ever made in O'Fallon. And  
Otto handles no other newspaper printed in English.

Now all this did not take so very much of his time each day.  
He had plenty of opportunity to study, help around the house and  
have good times with other boys, too. The income was certain,  
and he really enjoyed his work. He made lots of acquaintances  
and friends he would not have had otherwise, and some of these  
friends have been of help to him in other matters. So you see  
there are advantages in an agency of this kind other than financial.

Otto's mother is very proud of what her son has accomplished.  
She is proud of the education he is acquiring and of his prospects  
in life. She says neither would have been as good had he not found  
that little gold mine in the Post-Dispatch agency.

What Otto has done thousands of bright American boys can  
also do. If you who read this want the same opportunity write to  
the Circulation Manager of the Post-Dispatch and he will tell you  
all about it.





# BLOOMER GIRLS WON THREE-INNING BASEBALL GAME WITH SKIRTED SISTERS—SCORE 22-17

## MAY GIRLS

Left to right—Marcella Mathies, Beatrice Pease, Anna Lentz, Nellie McKee, Adele Hogan. Bottom row—Katie Metzger, Maud Guyot. In center—Lea Sigel.



## SCRUGGS GIRLS

Left to right—Frieda Klerner, Gertrude Meyer, L. T. West, J. D. Molony, Irene Gunn, Martha Reed, Frieda Kirchofer. Bottom row—Grace Benson, Zoe Boyer, Meta Mankowski, Adelaide Stinson, Hazel Root, Carrie Muller. In center—Anna Kirner.

pitched Miss Boyer stole second and third amid great enthusiasm, and then paralyzed everybody by running home on the next pitched ball, although it did not pass the catcher. She explained that she kept on running because she understood that was what was expected of her, and as she landed the run, there was no one to say that it was not an excellent way to run bases.

One of the fielders rose out of the tall grass and suggested that Miss Sigel should have tagged her. Miss Sigel explained that she did not do so because she did not get the ball soon enough. There was a general discussion as to how the thing had happened. Somebody suggested that Miss Sigel was too far from the pitcher. Miss Sigel said it was all the trouble, the thing could not be remedied. She moved around in front of the batter, but was persuaded to go back to her position.

### Outfield Gets Restless.

When the Scruggs team had 10 runs there were signs of an impending insurrection in the high grass. All the runs had been made on balls hit into the diamond, and the outfielders wanted to get in the game. They moved up to the base lines and contended with the infielders for the fumble records.

The Scruggs girls made 12 runs before they quit in the first inning. Hazel Root, the winning pitcher, began sending them in so fast that the two managers had to plead with her to desist. Two of the May girls got scratch hits, but she fanned out Ida Stibbhan, the only bloomer girl on the May team. In one, two, three fashion, Meta Mankowski, with big bows on her patent leather slippers, taking the first one off the hot in surprise fashion.

The May girls didn't do so badly; at the end of their half they had seven runs.

In the second the Scruggs girls took seven runs, and the May girls four. In the third the fast work done by Miss Root told on her, and she gave many bases on balls. The May girls played better, but they were not able to get more than six runs, to the three of the Scruggs girls. They were confident that if the day had not been so short, they would have given the bloomer girls a hard tussle in the next hour or two in spite of their skirts.

The only one among them whom Umpire Wilkinson seemed to be in danger, and that was when he gave a decision that the bloomer girls charged as "rank." They surrounded him and made him beg for his life. The worst thing about the defeat of

## MAW WRESTLES WITH BIG FISH

Indiana Man Has Hard Tussle in Landing German Carp.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Aug. 19.—Joseph Addison, Shelby County's well known trapper and fisherman, had the tussle of his life while fishing in Blue River, near the Marion Bridge. Joseph felt a bite on his hook, and immediately he knew there was something down. In an instant he saw a large fish come to the surface of the water and he fell over the bank on to the fish, grabbing it by the gill. A tussle of three or four minutes took place, in which Addison was carried under water three times. He finally gained control of the fish and carried it on the bank of the river. It was a carp. It weighed 21 pounds.

## FRENCH OFFICER LEAVES PROPERTY TO REGIMENT

PARIS, Aug. 19.—While suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, Capt. Hardy of the 120th Regiment, who was fatally injured by a fall from his horse at Leon yesterday, used the last few minutes of his life to dictate a will, disposing of his body.

He left all his property to "my gallant regiment, which I have been so proud to serve. I am not afraid of death," he continued, "and in the hope that my body may serve some useful purpose, I leave it to the Faculty of Medicine for their experiments they may care to undertake."

The May girls was that they did not get a chance to use their yell—"Well, well, well, you can tell. We have beat you all to—"

The Scruggs players besides those mentioned were Adelaide Stinson, Grace Benson, Carrie Muller, Frieda Klerner, Gertrude Meyer, Irene Gunn, Martha Reed and Frieda Kirchofer. The May players not mentioned above were Katie Metzger, Beatrice Pease, Anna Lentz, Nellie McKee and Adele Hogan.

Be sure and use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething.

# MEXICANS OBSERVE PICTURESQUE FEAST

Repay San Lorenzo for the Blessings Given During the Past Year.

## GIVE HUMBLE TREASURES

One Woman Went on Knees to Chapel to Keep Promise to Saint.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 19.—The Mexicans across the border from El Paso have just concluded the observance of the picturesque feast of San Lorenzo. While this feast is in progress every devout Mexican or Indian Catholic pays, in his or her humble way, a tribute to this saint, in preparation for vows made during the year, for the reception of some desired blessing.

The little church of San Lorenzo in the village of the same name about six miles below Juarez, on the Mexican side of the river, was the scene of all who had made bargains with Saint Lorenzo during the past year. They went, for the belief is well established that punishment by fire follows a failure to keep the promise made during a time of sickness or need.

According to the established custom at any time during the year, when there is sickness in the family of one of this following, a voluntary compact is made with San Lorenzo, by the terms of which the sick one is to make some sacrifice or some gift in return for the restoration of the applicant's physical powers.

It may be that an eye is affected, or an arm or the head. If such be the case, it is not out of the ordinary for the afflicted one to promise a gold or a silver eye or arm or head to this saint on condition that a return to health be allowed. Should the person recover, he then considers himself religiously bound to pay his promise to San Lorenzo and pay day always begins Aug. 19.

Thus originates the festival of San Lorenzo. In times past it only extended over one day, but of late years conditions are obtained from the Government for a three-days' celebration and the nature of the event has undergone a little change. In addition to those who make their promised trips to the little church to pay their promises, made during the last year, many spectators attend and the time becomes a season of feasting and gaiety.

To many, however, it still retains its original significance, especially if they have been the recipient of benefits from the saint's hands during the past year. Many and various are the promises made by different people. One woman who lived only a short distance from the church is said to have promised to go to the church on her knees on the occasion of the next paying of the promise. She recovered and made her pilgrimage as she had agreed. Another promised to walk to the church from his little farm below San Elizaria, a distance of 17 miles. He got his health back, and made his journey on the appointed day.

One special corner of the old church is set aside for these gifts and the variety beggars description. Gold and silver modeled into a resemblance of almost every part of the body are in plenty, while other gifts of every description show well the religious fervor with which they were given. The usual Indian sacrificial dance takes place during these celebrations and it is very weird, strange, picturesque and interesting, a reminder of the days of barbarism and ignorance when some uncanny dance was the only religion of the inhabitants of the parts.

Good Printing Pays. We do it—any description. We deliver on time. Greeley Printing of St. Louis. S. J. Harbaugh, President.

## THE PRICE OF EMPIRE

AS ENGLAND PAYS IT. Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It costs to run a great nation, might well have been the title of a little parliamentary paper issued yesterday, which, without unromantic pages is given an account of John Bull's revenue and expenditure for the last financial year.

Altogether the cost of carrying on the state affairs of the United Kingdom amounted to the great sum of \$1,024,000,000, to meet which revenue was raised to the amount of \$1,070,000,000, leaving a comfortable surplus.

A large proportion of the total expenditure, less than \$400,000,000, went to the up-keep of the navy and army.

If you can't go to the seashore, take the Salt Water Baths at The Belcher, Sulpho-Turkish Baths, Fourth and Lucas. Open day and night.

## KIER HARDIE URGES WORKINGMEN TO RESIST.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE POST-DISPATCH AND NEW YORK WORLD.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Mr. Kier Hardie sent a remarkable telegram to the Manchester unemployed, who came in serious conflict with the police. The telegram, which was read at another demonstration, held at Albert square yesterday afternoon, was as follows:

"Hearty congratulations. The spirit of the Petroliu massacre is again upon the authorities. So, too, is the spirit of revolt which then wrecked the Reform Bill from a reactionary Government—a spirit which is strong in the working classes, and neither bludgeons nor prisons can destroy it. As our fathers won then, we shall win now—if only we have their pluck. Fight on!"

## BUSINESS NOTICE.

A consumer covener of beauty and fairness bestowed by Satis skin powder. 25c.

## APACHES STEALING CATTLE.

Fire at Pursuing Settlers and Escape.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 19.—Telegrams from New Mexico announce that Apache Indians from Arizona are raiding the section near Mogollon Forest Reserve, stealing cattle and horses led by Apache Kid, to which followed them and captured some of the stolen animals, but the Indians escaped, firing at pursuers.

Ran Into a Seacow. Special to the Post-Dispatch. HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—The other morning a party of their row and sailing boat Lulu for the night with a favorable northwest wind, and were sailing along, reaching the Betsuin Point, a mile south of the town, when there was a violent collision with a large sea cow.

# May Company to Double Size of Its Store Each of Six Floors Will Cover Half a Block



Frontage on Washington Av., 165 ft.; Frontage on Sixth St., 225 ft.; Frontage on Lucas Av., 145 ft.

## Wonderful Growth of Business of Great Retail House Necessitates Increase—Leases Closed and Annexes to Present Quarters to Begin at Once.

A 100 per cent enlargement of its store is being made by the May Company, which began business in St. Louis Dec. 5, 1903, in the big building formerly occupied by Crawford's, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Washington avenues.

Leases have just been closed by the May Company for two parcels of ground located immediately north of their present site. The leases are with the Meyer-Bauman Saddlery Co. for their ground and building, fronting 75 feet on Lucas avenue and 107 feet on Sixth street, and with the Davis estate for a lot of ground fronting 25 feet on Lucas avenue, immediately east of the other property lease.

This transaction gives the May Company possession of an even half of one of the best retail blocks in St. Louis. Their new quarters will front 165 feet on Washington avenue, 150 feet on Lucas avenue and 225 feet on Sixth street. This will double the present floor area of the May Company.

The construction required to consolidate the present with the new quarters will be begun at once and will, it is planned, be completed by next spring or early summer.

The building operations will not interrupt the May Company's business in its present quarters. The Meyer-Bauman

building, which is at present seven stories high, will be remodeled by increasing the distance between the floors, so as to be six stories in height, the new floors being on a level with those in the present building of the May Company.

### Each Floor Half Block.

The private alley, which at present runs in the center of the block between Washington and Lucas avenues, will be built on and the Davis estate ground, which now carries a cheap one-story building, will receive a six-story structure, corresponding with the others, so that on each floor there will be an unbroken surface half a block in area open for business.

All the wagons carrying goods to the store or receiving goods for city or express delivery will use the Lucas avenue entrance, leaving the two other fronts open for customers throughout their length.

A battery of nine electric elevators will be installed in the new store—a larger equipment than most of the big office buildings in St. Louis have. The escalator or moving stairway will also be maintained to carry patrons from the first to the second floor. This rubber-rail, rubber-surfaced apparatus, working rapidly and noiselessly and with absolute safety, has proven popular with shoppers. It is the first escalator in Missouri.

These transportation devices will make every portion of the new building as

accessible as though they were on the first floor.

A working principle of the May Company has up to the present been to economize the time of the patron and this principle will be followed in the new building and in the location of the departments therein.

### Will Be Big as Any.

"We have, in the 20 months we have been in business in St. Louis, created a business which would have ordinarily required five or six years to create," says M. Shoenberg, president of the May Company. "Our aggressive, progressive methods, coupled with our excellent facilities for buying our goods at low prices, have caused the growth of our new clerks and the results in good house stands behind every purchase made inside its doors and that misrepresentation is absolutely prohibited."

"The service which our patrons receive is due to a kind of civil service we have established among our employees. They all understand that loyalty and ability will bring promotion. This makes every little cash girl as thorough a partisan of the house as the highest official and this results in good service to the patrons."

"The adjusting department, which we have established, look after complaints, is another feature that helps to keep patrons and house close together."

**2 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE... \$36.00**  
**3 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE... \$59.00**  
**4 ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE... \$88.00**

In the past 30 days we sold 233 of these outfits, and as they are certainly the best values in the city we hope for an increased sale of these outfits in the future. If you contemplate going housekeeping you cannot afford to miss this great offer. Any one room illustrated below sold on the terms mentioned herein.

A Beautiful Present Absolutely Free With Each Outfit. In Our Carpet and Rug Department Prices Are Cut In Half.

PARLOR	BEDROOM
Furnished Complete, As Enumerated Below, for <b>\$23.00</b>	Furnished Complete, As Enumerated Below, for <b>\$29.00</b>
<b>\$3 CASH</b> Balance \$3 per Month.	<b>\$3 CASH</b> Balance \$3 per Month.
1 Parlor Rug. 1 Parlor Sofa. 1 Parlor Rocker. 1 Parlor Chair. 1 Parlor Table. 1 Parlor Lamp. 1 Pair Lace Curtains. 3 Pictures.	1 Iron Bed. 1 Spring. 1 Mattress. 1 Dresser. 1 Washstand. 1 Center Table. 2 Rockers. 2 Pictures.
Dining Room	KITCHEN
Furnished Complete, As Enumerated Below, for <b>\$20.00</b>	Furnished Complete, As Enumerated Below, for <b>\$16.00</b>
<b>\$2 CASH</b> Balance \$2 per Month.	<b>\$2 CASH</b> Balance \$2 per Month.
1 Sideboard. 1 Dining Table. 4 Dining Chairs. 1 Rug. 2 Pictures.	1 Cook Stove. 1 Cupboard. 2 Kitchen Chairs. 1 Kitchen Table. 20 yards Oilcloth.

**1111-1113 OLIVE STREET**  
IN OUR TRUNK DEPARTMENT WE OFFER EXCEPTIONAL VALUES. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

**Reliable Dentistry.**  
**GOLD CROWNS, \$3.00**

TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. DON'T be humbugged by dentists who claim to do painless work. Our patented methods are positive. Why take chances with others? Established 25 years. All work guaranteed for 15 years.

**SPECIAL PRICES UNTIL SEPT. 2.**

Set of Teeth.	\$10.00
Best Set Special.	\$12.00
24 Gold Crowns.	\$24.00
Bridge.	\$30.00
24 Gold Fillings.	\$24.00
Teeth extracted absolutely without pain. Acknowledged to be the easiest and best painless extractor in St. Louis.	
Protective guarantee of 10 years. Dr. Tarr, M.D., and skilled staff of operators in constant attendance.	

**National Dental Parlors 723**  
Lady attendants, open daily—evenings 5 to 9 o'clock. Sundays 9 to 4 p. m.

**\$21.00 BIG TO NEW YORK**  
Stopover Washington and Philadelphia. TICKETS.

**THE POST-DISPATCH** is the only St. Louis newspaper with Associated Press Day Dispatches. "First in everything."

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Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Girls, Aided by Costume, Outplay Team From May Co., Whose Suits Didn't Arrive.

## UMPIRE FARES JUST AS IN LEAGUE GAMES

Home Runs on Balls Not Batted Outside the Diamond Add to the Zest of Game, Which Darkens Ended.

Bloomers won the girls' baseball game at Magazine park yesterday afternoon. The Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney girls were them, and the May Co. girls were not able to overcome the disadvantage under which they labored in skirts.

It came near being no game because the May girls' bloomers didn't arrive. They sent word to the Scruggs girls early in the day to count them out because they couldn't think of playing in skirts, but when Miss Lea Sigel heard of it she went among the May girls and told them of course the could play in skirts, and managed to convince them.

Doubts got the best of two of the fair players before afternoon, and they did not appear. There were not only nine Scruggs players on hand, but three substitutes. Rather than have the empty honor of taking a forfeited game two of the Scruggs substitutes demonstrated their real sportsmanship by offering to fill out the May nine, but Miss Sigel and her associate, Miss Anna Lentz, decided to play.

Three innings were finished before dark. The score stood then at 22 to 17 in favor of the bloomer girls, and the run-getting had only begun.

### Drilled by Mere Men.

The game was preceded by a dress rehearsal. L. F. West and J. D. Molony, managers of the Scruggs team, drilled the girls of both teams in some of the things which it was incumbent upon them to do when playing ball.

Most of them knew that it was their duty to run when the ball was hit, but some of them had no clear idea where to run. After the lesson had been learned that the batter should run to first base when the ball was hit, fifteen minutes was spent in trying to dissuade the nine girls in the field from running down every ball that was batted.

After that it was necessary to overcome a tendency on the part of the outfielders to sit down in the tall grass and watch the infielders play the game, as the ball never came out their way. The real game started with the bloomer girls at the bat, and they stayed there so long that complaints came in from the May outfielders. They had an idea that the way to play ball was for the teams to take turns at batting, and they began to suspect that something was wrong.

Zoe Boyer was first at bat. The first ball thrown by Marcella Mathies was a downshoot, but whether by design or accident did not appear. Any thing that appeared was Miss Sigel, behind the bat, needed bloomers rather badly. In her snug-fitting brown suit she could not go after downshoots with any degree of assurance. Unable to reach them with her hands, she turned the next best thing, and stopped them with her high-heeled shoe.

Miss Boyer hit the third ball pitched and reached first base ahead of the ball. Maud Guyot, at first base, fumbled, and a few of the volunteer coaches shouted to Miss Boyer to go down to second. Miss Guyot thought they meant her, and she ran as fast as she could to second, carrying the ball with her.

### Just Ran Home Anyway.

On the next two balls that were

**Horses Vehicles 200 Automobiles Await Buyers!**  
BUT YOU MUST HURRY.  
See the Horses and Vehicles in today's

SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH WANT DIRECTORY.

**HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS MUDLAVIA**

This great resort open year round. Come see, hear, health, you race track. Only a few hours ride from St. Louis. Attractions, including Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Western railroad. Nature's great cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney, Bile, Bladder, Stomach and various diseases. Beautifully illustrated Magazine and all information, address J. L. KRAMER, General Manager, Kramer, Ind.

**MAGIC HAIR STAIN**  
Produces natural hair, and any color desired, from brown to black. Ready applied. Never smuts nor runs off. No lead nor nerve poison. A standard article widely used for forty years. One bottle will last a year. By mail, postpaid, \$1.50. C. L. ORRIS, 50 Main St., Boston, Mass.

**VENTRILLOQUISM**  
Easily learned by anyone; 2c stamp brings circular. O. A. Smith, box G, 2649 Knoxville av., Peoria, Ill.



# BRITT-NELSON

## FIGHT WORLD WAITS FOR GREAT 45-ROUND BRITT-NELSON BOUT

Coming Bout Is Holding Attention

# LIGHTWEIGHTS

Now Have the Center of Stage

# JOLT

Gives Resume of Ring Affairs

# SPORT

## Lightweights Who Will Take Part in One of Most Remarkable Fights in Ring History

Britt is the champion 130-pounder of the world, although his most recent bouts have been at 133 pounds. He was born in San Francisco in 1879 and is 5 feet 6 inches in height. Nelson was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1882. He has always been able to make 130 pounds. He is 5 feet 7 inches.

One of the Longest Modern-Day Battles Promised—Winner Take All and \$10,000 Side Bets, the Terms as Now Arranged—Britt Likely Will Be Favorite.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Until the coming Britt-Nelson bout of 45 rounds, to take place in San Francisco between Sept. 7 and 11, is history the Coast metropolis will be the cynosure for the eyes of fight fans in every part of the country. The match is one of the most remarkable in ring history and it is being accepted at its true worth. At its conclusion one or the other of the participants will be unanimously voted the best little man who ever crawled through the ropes of a padded arena. The winner take all and \$10,000 side bet terms are heart rending and sublimely confident must each of the contestants be to enter into such a contract.

### Positive and Convincing Evidence to Men Seeking Treatment of DR. DUFF'S RELIABILITY AND SKILL

Advantages in dealing with me that other physicians do not offer, due to the fact that I am the only Pelvic Specialist in St. Louis, and only by me can you be treated with my original Pelvic methods that have proven unfailing and made my professional reputation world-wide.

#### ENUMERATED FACTS IMPORTANT TO DISEASED MEN SEEKING TREATMENT.

FIRST—I am the only specialist in St. Louis who guarantees to refund money in a specified length of time if a complete cure is not effected. SECOND—I make absolutely no charge unless entire satisfaction is given, and all patients receive an instrument of writing insuring them of every dollar paid for services returned in case of failure to completely cure so that the disease will never return and render satisfaction, and my well-known financial standing is sufficient evidence to anyone that I am entirely responsible for any guarantee that I do not fulfill.

THIRD—Any man who places himself under my care is not required to pay one cent in advance, if his case is so complicated and severe that there is any doubt as to his being curable, as I do not accept pay for my services unless I know my treatment will completely cure a case. You cannot lose anything in dealing with me, as, perhaps you have in treating with unscrupulous specialists, for I either refund every dollar if I fail to give satisfaction, or do not require payment until a cure is effected.

FOURTH—I respectfully refer you to anyone whom you know who has been treated by me as to my manner of dealing, and the commendations for skill and integrity from those who have been cured by me are certainly sufficient to satisfy anyone with the assurance of the effectiveness of my methods and my honesty and straightforwardness toward all.

FIFTH—Every one who is accepted for treatment at my office receives personal attention, having no incompetent hired doctors to unskillfully attend my patients, and every man who places himself under treatment gets the benefit of the efficiency that has marked my unequalled success in the past.

IMPORTANCE—Cure you for less money than you can be treated for by any other specialist in St. Louis. You may have to come to me sooner or later in order to be properly cured; why not before you have lost your money in doctoring with cheap or dishonest unskilled specialists?



CHAS. A. DUFF, M.D., 210 Olive St., 2d Floor, Directly Opp. South Side of P. O. Man after he thought himself incurable, from the fact that other specialists had failed.

**BLOOD POISON**—is by stages known as primary, secondary and tertiary. Any form of this destructive disease which itself known by such evidences as ulcers of the mucous membrane in the mouth and throat, sores on any part of the body, itching of the bones, spots and all discolored areas of the skin, which signify decay and premature death.

My treatment for blood poison is a specific serum composition that completely reorganizes the blood corpuscles, by which means every particle of poisonous matter is eliminated. Under my system of treatment it is utterly impossible for poison to remain in the blood, and purity and health are the results in every case. My specific serum treatment removes all manifestations of disease even after beginning treatment, and by increasing the albuminous portion of the blood after removing the poison, a normal state of health is resumed.

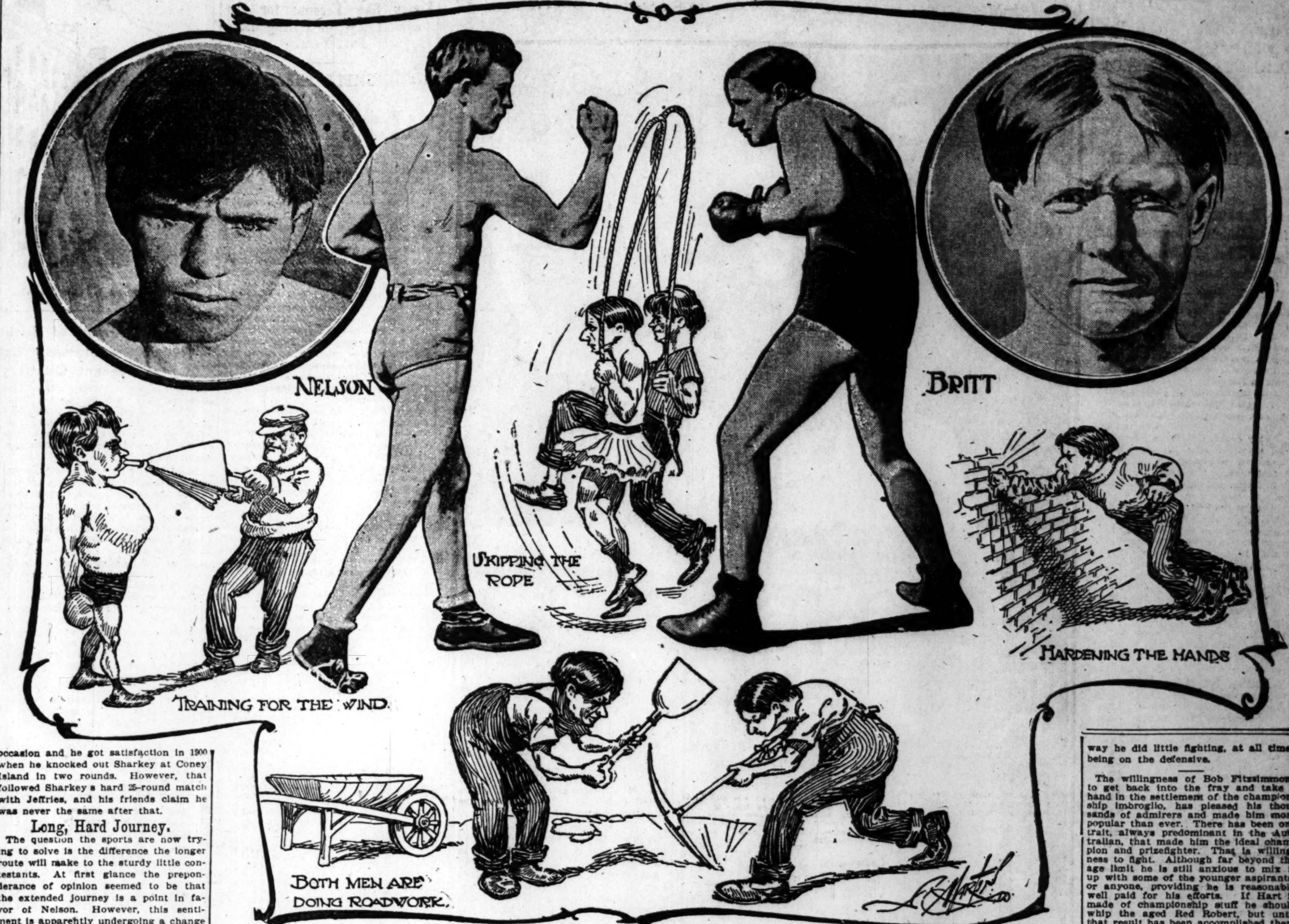
**STRUCTURE** is a very annoying and often dangerous disease, and is in fact a very serious one. It is a harmful effects upon the whole urinary system. I treat each case according to its requirements, first securing relief as to the exact condition by careful examination, and then applying the treatment in any form is not difficult to cure, and by my method of irrigation and digestion I am able to cure this most severe cases. I do not cut or dilate, and when I have diagnosed a case as cancerous and healthy and perfectly natural.

**VARICOCELE** is simply veins or stagnant blood, the same as varicose veins occurring in any other part of the body. Every man afflicted with Varicocele of long standing knows that it has blighted his life and that he has made a great mistake in not having himself cured. My method of curing Varicocele is by acupuncture, or, if home treatment, by a powerful combination which contracts the varicose veins, thus expelling the clotted blood, so that circulation is restored, and the disease is no more. The nerves and male system are restored by the administration of a tonic and complete cure is certain in every case.

**KIDNEY COMPLAINTS**—Often caused by male excesses, alcoholic liquors and severe strains. The symptoms are: burning, itching, colored urine, with strong odor, chills and feverish spells, weakness, feeling of heaviness under the back and swellings. My long study and extensive practice in treating kidney disease insure success in all cases, no matter the curative stage. I determine the condition by analysis of urine, and many severe kidney troubles I have cured, after they had been given up by other doctors, gives me great confidence in my method.

Consultation Free. Confidential and invited, both at office and by correspondence. Terms are always made to suit the convenience of anyone applying for treatment, and every reasonable charge. Do not treat elsewhere until you have investigated my methods and terms. Office hours during week: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CHAS. A. DUFF, M.D., 210 Olive St., 2d Floor, Directly Opposite South Side of Postoffice.



occasion and he got satisfaction in 1900 when he knocked out Sharkey at Coney Island in two rounds. However, that followed Sharkey's hard 35-round match with Jeffries, and his friends claim he was never the same after that.

#### Long, Hard Journey.

The reason the sports are now trying to solve is the difference the route will make to the sturdy little contestants. At first glance the preponderance of opinion seemed to be that the extended journey is a point in favor of Nelson. However, this sentiment is apparently undergoing a change and the indications are that Britt will, as usual, be favorite at the ringside.

Britt's friends—many of them are wise men of fists—state that it will make no difference to Jimmy whether the bout be 45 or 100 rounds. If anything, they claim, it is a point in his favor. He can box Nelson all night, they say, and at the end can inflict as much punishment as if he were taking part in a six-round bout. Britt feels confident that if the 45 rounds work a hardship on either it will be Nelson. He figures that he can stall the Dane's rushes without injury or inconvenience to himself just as long as he so desires and that his opponent will be more tired after trying to get to him than he will be after getting away. On this line of reasoning he believes that he will have "batting" at his mercy and in condition for a knockout before the fight has long gone past the 20-round mark.

With Nelson it is to be a give-and-take affair from the beginning. He will devote his efforts to an attempt to make Britt fight and he is of the opinion that he can gradually wear him down. He and his friends claim that he would have knocked out the Calliford in their last bout of six rounds, which he lost on points, if it had gone five rounds farther. They point to the fact that Britt was in a bad way at least twice during the last bout, while Nelson was going strong at all times.

#### Britt, "Wiseacre."

That Britt is one of the wiseacres of the pugilistic game will not be gained. He is credited with using good judgment and as he has everything to lose by a defeat his followers feel that he is morally certain of winning.

The records of the two men are in Britt's favor. He is in his prime and his strength has never been impaired by

#### NELSON'S EARLY FIGHTS UNIMPORTANT

Nelson's early bouts were unimportant. Between 1896 and 1904 he was in Chicago and vicinity fighting many preliminaries and gradually working up to the point of a headliner. Not until 1904 did he attain his present great form. Prior to then he lost to Joe Headmark in Chicago in 1900 in six rounds; to Mickey Riley, in Milwaukee, 1901, in six rounds; to Harry Falk, 1901, at Omaha, Wis., six rounds; Joe Perente, Milwaukee, 1901, six rounds; to Charlie Neary, in Milwaukee, in 1901, in six rounds; in his most creditable fights he beat Spider Welch in six rounds in Salt Lake City; Martin Canole in 15 rounds, in San Francisco; Eddie Hanlon in 19 rounds, in San Francisco; Aurelia Herrera in 20 rounds, in San Francisco; stopped Young Corbett in 20 rounds and lost to Britt in 20 rounds in San Francisco.

many fights. Probably no champion before him ever took part in such a small number of battles. Only three years ago he entered the professional ranks. For the past ten years Nelson has been gaining a livelihood with his sturdy fists. For the coming bout the participants will adopt the same training methods that were formerly used. That they will bend every effort to get into the best possible condition goes without saying. However, they will be in no better shape when the first gong sounds than they were the last time for the reason that it would be impossible to be more fit. The same length of time will be taken to train. "Britt, the winner on points," is the prediction of a man who seldom fails. This forecast is made of course, barring accidents. In the meantime there will be some strenuous times at the training camps of the two fighters. At the Britt camp is "Buddy" Ryan, the welterweight champion and at the Nelson camp is Jimmy Gardner, who will clash with him Aug. 25. These are two of the hardest hitters and speediest boxers in the business. The training bouts at each of the camps should be worth going far to see.

### Ring Clashes of the Past Notable for Number of Rounds Fought

John L. Sullivan and Charlie Mitchell, at Chantilly, France, 1888, 39 rounds with bare knuckles. Fought three hours and eleven minutes. Called a draw.

John L. Sullivan and Jake Kilrain, 75 rounds with bare knuckles at Richmond, Miss. Sullivan won.

Tommy Ryan knocked out Danny Needham in 75 rounds at Minneapolis in 1888.

Tommy Ryan won from Jimmy Murphy in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1887 in 57 rounds.

Tommy Ryan knocked out M. Shaughnessy in Detroit in 46 rounds in 1888.

George Lavigne, the Saginaw Kid, fought 77 rounds to a draw in Saginaw in 1889.

James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson (colored) fought 61 rounds to a draw in San Francisco in 1891.

Twenty-five-round contests are common in ring history, although those over that number are rare. In recent years they have been shorter. Fitzsimmons' longest fight was at Carson City when he knocked out Corbett in 14 rounds.

### Terms of Agreement Under Which Great 45-Round Fight Will Be Held

Principals—James E. Britt and "Batting" Nelson. Place—San Francisco, exact spot to be selected by the Colma Club. Date—Between Sept. 7 and 11, in afternoon, between 1 and 3 o'clock, exact time to be announced later.

Rules—Marquies of Queensberry, with the regulation sized gloves. Fights—25 per cent of the gate receipts, winner to take all, and a guarantee of \$20,000 to Britt. This does not include a side bet of \$10,000 each by the principals.

Referee—To be selected on or before the evening of Aug. 25, both Britt and Nelson agreeing to forfeit \$2500 to the club in the event of failure to make a selection.

Forfeitures—Each principal agrees in the event that either fails to comply with the articles of agreement to forfeit \$2500 to the club and the other \$500 to the one complying. The club has put up \$2500 to be forfeited in the event that it fails to carry out its part of the agreement. Harry E. Corbett is named as stakeholder.

Soft surgical punches will be permitted. Neither will be allowed to take part in a previous contest.

#### LONGEST BOUTS IN CAREER OF BRITT.

Britt's ring career as a professional practically commenced in 1902, and he has had comparatively few fights since.

His ring encounters number exactly 12. Five of these have been of 20 rounds and all were won but that at Butte, Mont., with Jack O'Keefe, which was called a draw. He won from Toby Irwin in 15 rounds, from Kid Lavigne and Tim Hagarty in eight and from Frank Ernie in seven. These three were knockouts.

He lost on a foul to Jack O'Keefe in Portland, Ore., in six rounds and in the same manner to Joe Gans in San Francisco in five rounds.

The 20-round bouts which he won were with Willie Fitzgerald, Charlie Sieger, Martin Canole, Young Corbett and Battling Nelson.

### OH FOR A "CHAMP!" NONE IN SIGHT AMONG "HEAVIES"

Hart Not Yet of Pugilistic Caliber, Ruhlman Too Slow, Johnson Afraid—Little Men Promise Lively Sport in Next Month or So.

**BY JOLT.** The promised revival of interest in the affairs of the heavy-weights, which was to have been initiated with the Ruhlman-McCormick bout last week, has not only failed to materialize, but has fallen through with resounding thud. The little fellows have the boards and they promise to hold their place in the limelight until a big man can be developed who will be considered a serious opponent for Jeffries.

Marvin Hart has yet to convince the followers of pugilism that he is a fit candidate for the honor of meeting the giant ex-bellmaker. At present he is not so considered. It is the consensus of opinion that he has neither the brawn or the knowledge of the game to exchange wallop with the conqueror of Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Sharkey, Ruhlman, etc.

The Ruhlman-McCormick bout leaves a bad taste. Notwithstanding ancient John L. Sullivan comes out in the antebellum statement that McCormick, who was knocked cold in one of the slowest and most farcical battles seen in recent years, will yet be a champion. As far as the public knows he may be a champion pie eater at the present time. And that is about as far as he ever will get.

That Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, is lacking in the one requisite that goes to make him a serious championship possibility is the general belief. In all of his bouts with dangerous antagonists Johnson has failed to show the proper spirit of determination. The colored man has apparently been afraid of getting hurt or of losing by the knockout route. Those who would not like to see a man of Johnson's race at the head of the heavyweight division are glad of this. With ability to take punishment and the proper aggressiveness he would be indeed dangerous.

Johnson came nearer to knocking out Joe Grim, the Italian "Human Punching Bag," than any other man and Grim has met about all of the headliners in all of the divisions. In that bout the man who lost to Marvin Hart cut loose at top speed. He had used those tactics in his mill with the Louisville man. It is just possible that it would never have gone to the limit and that the dusky scrapper would have been reformed in justice to Hart. It is also not improbable that by the employment of such tactics Johnson might have left an opening for a sleep producer carried in the gloved hand of the white man. Johnson apparently believed this. Any-

way he did little fighting, at all times being on the defensive.

The willingness of Bob Fitzsimmons to get back into the fray and take a hand in the settlement of the championship imbroglio, has pleased his thousands of admirers and made him more popular than ever. There has been one trait, always predominant in the Australian, that made him the ideal champion and prizefighter. That is willingness to fight. Although far beyond the age limit he is still anxious to mix it up with some of the younger aspirants, or anyone, providing he is reasonably well paid for his efforts. If Hart is made of championship stuff he should whip the aged Red Robert, but until that result has been accomplished there are many who are skeptical in his ability to turn the trick. Of course, as long as there is any doubt as to the ability of the Kentuckian to put it on Fitz, as a possible opponent of Jeffries he cannot be considered seriously.

Now that the Ruhlman-McCormick mill on the Western Coast is history it is presumed that Ruhlman and Hart will be matched. From the showing made by Ruhlman when he knocked out Sullivan's big Texan in the eighteenth round, he should be easy for Hart. Hart will have to whip somebody better than the Akron Giant before he will be entitled to a match with Jeffries.

Aug. 25 Jimmy Gardner and "Buddy" Ryan will hook up and those who have seen the men in action know there will be a veritable fusillade of blows every second they are in the ring. It will be a drag-out affair with the best man winning. Both are hurricane boxers and each has the punch. Gardner's decisive defeat of Rufe Turner in 11 rounds last week has boosted him more than ever and while interest is felt in the coming bout, "Honey" Melody, the Boston welterweight, will probably be matched with the winner. Eddie Hanlon and Aurelia Herrera are negotiating for a match.

In the East Young Corbett has been offered a match with Tommy Murphy. Provided he can produce a \$1000 side bet, as far as is known the former little Denver brawler is the favorite to win. He has not been doing anything but follow the races of late. As long as his money holds out it is not believed that he will consider entering the ring.

It is said that Terry McGovern is seriously preparing for a re-entry into fistuistics this fall. Terry should still be a good fighter if he comes back, but it is not considered probable that he ever again will be considered a world-beater. Once he took the count he lost his ability to inspire terror in his opponents, which went a long way towards accomplishing their early defeats. His defeat of Eddie Hanlon last fall, however, was proof that he could still hit.

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## WITH HOME RULE BOV PROTECTS IRELAND WOULD INJURED FRIEND RIVAL BELGIUM FROM CATTLE

Of the Same Primary Race, the Emerald Isle Has Been Held Back in Progress by English Domination.

IRISH RACE IS NOT RELIGIOUSLY INTOLERANT

With but Little Information to Guide, Search Is Being Made to Locate Burial Place of Robert Emmet.

BY R. D. WALSH.

For a little more than 70 years Belgium has been free from the eternal interference of European powers, and has in consequence made marvelous progress. It is interesting to note the contrast between that country and Ireland.

There is considerable similarity between the two peoples. They are both overwhelmingly Catholic; are descended from the same Celtic stem; hospitable to a fault, and brave in the face of danger.

In the manufacture of linen and lace fabrics Ireland and Belgium are unequalled in Europe. The population of Belgium today is very nearly seven millions, while its area is about one-fourth that of Ireland.

Thirty years ago the population of Belgium was much less than that of Ireland, which today numbers about four and one-half millions. In the one country there is native rule, in the other there is foreign government. Those who favor English rule in Ireland say that it would be impossible for the "Green Isle" to have as proportionately large a population as Belgium for the reason that she lacks the coal and other minerals with which the latter country is so well supplied. There are other sources of wealth besides mineral which Ireland possesses in abundance. Her soil is the most fertile in Europe, the water-power of her rivers is capable of developing electrical energy for a country three times the size of Belgium, her fisheries are unexcelled, and her bays and harbors can accommodate the shipping of the world.

The difference in taxation between Ireland and Belgium is worthy of note. The average annual payment of every Belgian to the national treasury is \$5.75, while in Ireland the amount per individual is \$10.65. The difference can be accounted for solely on the fact that Belgium makes her own laws, and Ireland's laws are made by foreigners.

If Ireland were taxed on the equitable basis that prevails in Belgium she would retain more than \$20,000,000 annually, which she could spend in re-productive works, and in the development of her wonderful resources. English experts have admitted that, for purely imperial purposes, Ireland is annually overtaxed \$14,000,000.

Is it any wonder, therefore, that she is constantly agitating against this nefarious system by which she is plundered and pauperized?

The population of Belgium is the densest in Europe, yet its emigration is four and a half times less than from Ireland.

In Belgium the marriage rate is 24

Maddened Steers Surround Lad Thrown From Horse While Practicing Lassoing.

WITH ONLY A WHIP HE STANDS BEASTS OFF

Indian Territory Youngster of 15 Considered Hero by Those Who Know of Valiant Deed.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

OKMAM, I. T., Aug. 18.—While Willie McCarter, a boy 17 years old, who lives five miles northeast of Okmahan, and Dorland Nelson, another boy 15 years old, who lives at Paden, I. T., were passing through Williams-Pelker cattle ranch two miles north of Okmahan, McCarter roped a steer for fun out of a herd of Texas cattle. This steer being vicious and wild, jerked the horse down and in falling caught McCarter and maddened his head and left him senseless on the ground. The steer broke the rope, and 200 or 300 head of cattle near by, seeing the boy down, turned to fight. Nelson bravely dismounted, made a breast of the two horses and taking a heavy quilt from his saddle, fought the cattle off for a full half hour, when some men, by accident, were passing across the pasture and were attracted by the cattle running and bawling from every direction to that spot. They hastened to the spot fully 200 head of raging Texas steers were all around them, but Nelson, the brave 15-year-old cowboy, was standing his ground and fighting for his life and the protection of his dying friend and comrade.

The men succeeded in driving the cattle away with considerable effort, and soon called a doctor, but McCarter was fatally hurt. He was brought to this city, dying soon after. He was a good boy and highly respected by all who knew him. His mother is dead and his father, a carpenter, is now at Poteau, I. T., where he has a contract.

per 1000 higher than that of Ireland, and the birthrate is 53 higher.

Twenty-eight per cent of the Belgians are depositors in the State Savings Bank, while in Ireland only 9 per cent of the inhabitants can afford to save.

There are those who argue that with lack of skilled workmen, raw material and a spirit of industry, Belgium can never become prosperous. Belgium was neither prosperous nor contented until 1831, when she was freed from foreign interference.

The unanswerable reply to these pessimistic arguments is that in the 33 years of Grattan's Parliament from 1782 to 1800, during which Ireland had the complete management of her own affairs, it was more prosperous than it had ever been, either before or since. This 18 years of uninterrupted progress when the Irish people steered their own course on the sea of commerce, is the strongest argument in favor of the right of Ireland to legislative independence. Under similar circumstances there is no doubt that she would again take her rightful place in the galaxy of nations.

There are numbers of Irishmen, especially in the North of Ireland, who seem to have a dread of a native parliament on the ground that they would not get their play for the exercise of their religion.

There is not the shadow of a foundation for such a fear. Whatever may be the fallings of Irish religious intolerance, it is not one of them. While they cling tenaciously to their own creed, they allow the fullest liberty to those who may differ from them. During the last parliament the men who have been leaders in Irish affairs have been Protestant, Henry Graham, Robert Emmet, Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, John and Henry Sheehy, William Orr, John Mitchell, John Martin, Thomas Davis, Isaac Butt and James Thomas. They were not of the same faith as the majority of the Irish people. Yet what names are held in deeper affection in Ireland than theirs?

Waterford and Kerry are among the counties proclaimed under the Coercion Act for being supposedly unruly and disloyal. Yet the testimony of the Crown Judges in reference to the state of these counties is suggestive and worth quoting.

In reference to Kerry, Judge Holmes told the grand jury that there was only one case to try, and that was a serious one. Regarding Waterford, Judge Johnson remarked that the grand jury of that county that its condition was as usual, peaceable and most satisfactory.

The same may be said of every county in Ireland, yet coercion is rampant. Comment is unnecessary.

At the request of Thomas Addie Emmet of New York City, excavations are being made in several Dublin churches with a view to discovering the burial place of the immortal Robert Emmet. For a long time it has been generally believed in Ireland that Emmet's remains lay in St. Michael's churchyard. After Emmet's execution, his body was interred in "Bully's Acre," but it was shortly afterwards transferred to another place.

The family vault of the Emmet family was in St. Peter's churchyard, and all the efforts of the excavators are now directed there. There is little probability that Emmet's remains will ever be found. Even if found, their identification would be a matter of unusual difficulty. But, whether Emmet's remains are ever discovered or not, his memory is a place in history, and in the affections of his countrymen, is secure for all time.

It is pleasant to note that the agricultural crops in Ireland for the current year have been uniformly good.

The train with the service, the "Knickerbocker Special," from St. Louis to New York, via Big Four.

War Balloon Factory.

The British Government is building a new war balloon factory at Ayr.

When completed the new factory will be large enough to contain side by side three fully-inflated balloons. The factory complete balloon equipments will be sent out to India and to all the colonial and foreign stations of the British army.

## THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF MAY-STERNS CLEAN-SWEEP SALE

WITH REDOUBLED ENERGY—with grim determination to make the clearance complete, we plunge into the third week of this great sale and slash prices deeper than ever before. On many, many lines this means enormous losses, but we count losses as inevitable during these Clean-Sweep Sales, when tremendous masses of merchandise must be moved out to make room for the incoming shipments of new goods. It's the last week, remember, and that means quick action on your part if you're going to share in what are positively the greatest bargains in furniture, carpets and home furnishings we ever spread before our patrons. CASH OR CREDIT—remember THAT.

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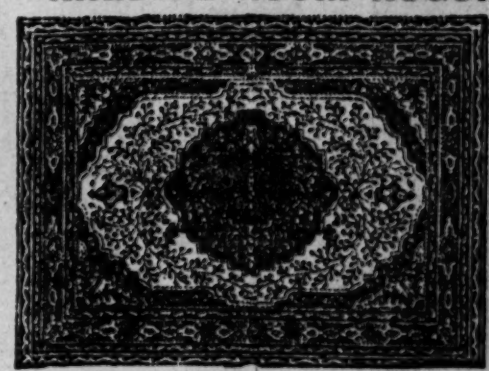
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On Every Article in the House,  
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### KHEDIVE ROOM RUGS.



Terms on this Rug, \$1.00 Cash, \$1.00 a Month.

The Khedive Room Rugs are entirely new, and shown exclusively by May-Stern's. They're a reversible Ingrain Rug of extra fine texture, in rich, Oriental colorings and patterns, and are guaranteed not to fade. They are 9'12" feet in size—large enough to cover almost any room—and as they are reversible and can be used on both sides, they will give double the wear of any other rug of this kind. Well worth \$15.00—Our Price..... \$9.75 (Terms \$1.00 Cash—\$1.00 a Month.)

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GREATER REDUCTIONS ON SOME.



MANTLE BEDS.

\$15.00 Mantel Bed—of golden oak \$8.98  
\$18.00 Mantel Bed—neat mirror top \$13.50  
\$25.00 Mantel Bed—carved panels \$16.50  
\$35.00 Mantel Bed—beautiful designs \$22.50



### 1/4 OFF

GREATER REDUCTIONS ON SOME.

DRESSERS.

\$12.00 Dressers—large oval mirrors \$7.75  
\$18.00 Dressers—with pattern mirror \$11.50  
\$25.00 Dressers—beveled plate mirror \$16.75  
\$35.00 Dressers—golden oak, swell front \$21.50

### 1/4 OFF

GREATER REDUCTIONS ON SOME.

SIDEBOARDS.

\$12.00 Sideboards—golden oak finish \$8.98  
\$18.00 Sideboards—seasoned oak and richly carved \$11.75  
\$25.00 Sideboards—finest golden oak—plate mirrors \$18.50  
\$35.00 Sideboards—Swiss effect of the season \$23.75



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SOME AT HALF PRICE AND LESS.

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\$2.50 Folding Go-Carts cut to..... 98c  
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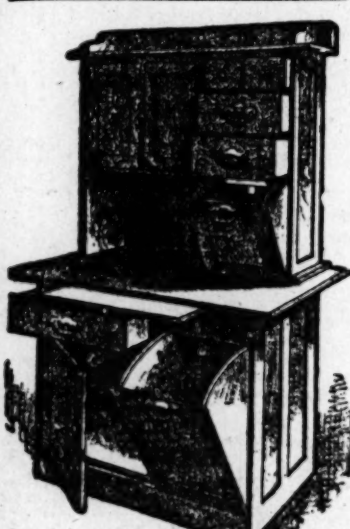
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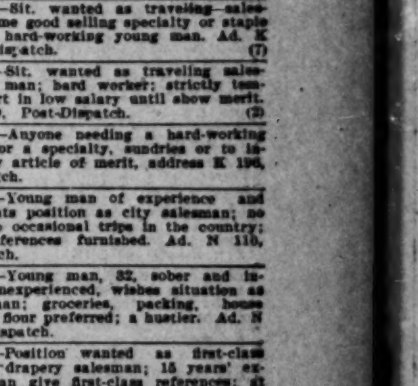


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ON AV., 3912—Desirable room; for couple; reasonable. Inquire 602  
N AV., 1509—Large, cool rooms; sleeping or gentlemen; \$2.50 per week.  
ON AV., 1301A—Well furnished housekeeping; cheap; other rooms.  
N AV., 5001—Nice, clean beds; very modern; hot baths.  
N AV., 3244—Beautifully furnished large and airy rooms; 5 windows; southern exposure; refrigerator; phone Delmar 4860.  
E PL., 4102—Nicely furnished apartment; private family; convenient; phone Delmar 4860.  
E PL., 4232—Nicely furnished room; private exposure; private furniture; phone Delmar 4860.  
E PL., 4003—Furnished large front bedroom; hot water heating; gas, ice box.  
E PL., 4122—Pleasant, cool room; hot or cold bath; convenient; private family; very reasonable.  
E PL., 4206—Handsomely furnished; southern exposure; beautiful view; private family; every convenience; gentleman; Inquire 1278.  
E PL., 519—One or two nicely furnished housekeeping privileges.  
R PL. ST., 2818—Second-story frontable for two gentlemen; with kitchenette.  
R., 1225—Neatly furnished bright room; with all conveniences; cheapened.  
R., 912A—An unfurnished front room; to couple; vacant on children.  
R., 3864—Two connecting rooms complete for housekeeping or hotel refrigerator.  
R., 702 (Lindwood)—3 bedrooms; water, 30 month. Inquire 1653

**Hotel, \$2 a Week Up.**

**COLORADO PARKS.**

R., 2813—2 unfurnished rooms in colored people.  
R., 4114—Furnished room for married couple; private family; reasonable.  
R., 2126—Two nice rooms to colorist to rent.  
R., 2028—Unfurnished room in rear; water, etc.  
R., 212—Three rooms and bath for rent.  
R., 2111—Two unfurnished first floor after 4 o'clock Sunday.  
AV., 2928—2 basement rooms available in exchange for laundry.

**ROOMS WITH BOARD.**

30—Rooms and board for four weeks.  
1244—Nicely furnished room for two.  
730—Room and board; single bedstead table; no children; references.  
1806—Two nicely furnished housekeeping; bath, gas, etc.  
1006—Nicely furnished room; convenient to Grand, Spring and Broadway.  
2022—Nice second-floor front excellent board if desired;  
108—Nicely furnished room, with board; hot bath; all conveniences.  
—Nicely furnished rooms, with board.  
—Small furnished room, \$1.50 weekly; clean; hard if desired.  
1—Nicely furnished room for beds; hot bath; breakfast optional.  
—New large second-story front for three gentlemen; Italian home cooking.  
—Nicely large front room; gentlemen; \$1.25 each; also rooms; close to all cars; reduced if boarded if desired.  
102—Furnished room, with or without private family.  
—Young lady stenographer desiring private family, 3207 Burdett street.  
2 young ladies, in private residences; \$2 per week. Ad. match.  
—Family in Cabaniss district excellent; pleasant home; good dining; \$45 for two. Ad. match.  
1501 (corner Union)—One or two; southern exposure; well kept steam heat; good food; no family; three adults; breakfast very reasonable terms.  
1754—Board and room for lodger.  
1079—Gentlemen or business men of board and rooms.  
1072—Elegant furnished room or gentlemen preferred; private family.  
721 N.—Wanted, 2 steady family.  
—Nicely furnished city room, desirable.  
—Room and board; gentlemen.  
—Nicely furnished room, with board; for 1 or 2.  
—Room with board; fine large car line; reasonable.  
—Board and room in private residence; reasonable terms.  
—Two furnished or unfurnished or without board; private family.  
—Large, well-furnished room; convenient; first-class board; terms reasonable.  
—Large, cool room, southern exposure; convenience, with board; for 1.  
—Nicely furnished front room; piano; all conveniences; references furnished room; private family; gentlemen.  
—Two connecting rooms; gentleman employed; good board.  
—Board, latrine or gentlemanly private family; all conveniences.  
—Nicely furnished front suitable for 2 persons; good table board; convenient Delmar 2706.  
AV., 3825—Board and room; family of 2; good food and board and room will find most at reasonable price at newly decorated.  
—Nicely furnished room, convenient.  
—Nicely furnished front furnished board; conveniences.  
—Room, with board, for two in transient families.  
—Nice cool room, with room.  
—Two unfurnished rooms, at bath.  
—Front room with board, 2 cents; private family.  
—Room and board, 90; all comforts.  
—Pleasant room; good meals; references required.  
—Nicely furnished front furnished bath and shower; first-class private family.  
—Furnished room, with reference; gentlemen or ladies.  
—Handsomely furnished







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## PERSONAL

—Young, 45, with ability, has storage, desires assistance of gentleman; ready to meet; applies matrimony. Ad. N 117, Post-Dispatch.

—Wealthy ladies and gentlemen anxious to marry; photographs furnished. From Chicago.

—Wealthy gentleman, income \$100,000 per year, desires acquaintance of widow or maiden to take charge of his estate; no money; object working girl. Mr. Norton Times Bldg., Chicago.

A young wife seeks acquaintance to character and financial standpoint of sincere young man 18 and 24, Catholic, single, triflers save stamps; object, marriage. Full particulars, confidential. Post-Dispatch.

Detective; secret work of all kinds offered; secrecy positively maintained; furnished. Service Bureau, 1960 S. Paul St., St. Louis. (10)

The bold, good sense and address, company and drive, make him a picture of your life from the grave. Prof. Lee Ames, Dept. of Crim. Sci., Chicago.

MATRIMONIAL

—Wanted, the acquaintance of working woman, girl or widow, in previous married state; matrimony. Object-Dispatch.

—Southern gentleman wishes to marry lady of good family. Ad. E 182, Post-Dispatch.

—Bachelor, 40 (Jewish), like acquaintance of widow lady; object matrimony. Post-Dispatch.

—Widow, 36 years, possession means meeting traveling man. Y. Inclined. Ad. N 120, Post-Dispatch.

—Gentleman, 54, desires lady acquaintance, early marriage. Ad. N Dispatch.

—Young gentleman would like good, jelly; respectable girl; obsequious. Ad. N 120, Post-Dispatch.

—Wanted to correspond with a created gentleman of good family. In Mother, Rockport, Ind.

—Inclined acquaintance of desirable attractive, congenial lady; object Ad. N 112, Post-Dispatch.

—Young man with ample means desires the acquaintance of young lady; matrimony. Ad. N 87, P-D.

—Young man, stranger in city, desire acquaintance of young lady; matrimony. Ad. O 85, Post-Dispatch.

—Stylish widow, some means, A. Desires acquaintance of young lady inclined. Ad. E 52, Post-Dispatch.

—An elderly widower, no children, finely educated, liberal, wants companionable wife. Seattle, W. av. Chicago.

A charming young widow, well educated, desirous of honorable gentleman of means; obsequious. Ad. N 112, Post-Dispatch.

—Young man, 28, desires acquaintance of young lady between 18 and 24; matrimony. Dan Mayfield, general agent.

—Very neat young man of 25, good position, desires to correspond, clever, earnest. Ad. N 107, Post-Dispatch.

—Congenial young man desires acquaintance of young lady who likes theaters and amusements; obsequious. Ad. N 11, Post-Dispatch.

—A young man with means, desires acquaintance of young lady; matrimony inclined; strict; object matrimony. Ad. N Dispatch.

Tall, nice-appearance lady of refined situation, desires acquaintance of young man, similar trifles; object matrimony. Ad. Dispatch.

Gentleman engaged in business appearance, would like acquaintance of lady; state your accomplishments. To Chicago.

Good-looking young lady, 26, none of her own; would like a husband; references checked. Ad. Dispatch.

Woman, 30, neat and respectable in every respect, desires acquaintance of man; appearance; object. Ad. N 95, Post-Dispatch.

Young mechanic, 30, of considerable experience, desires acquaintance of young lady from 18 to 25; Catholic preferred. Post-Dispatch.

Gentleman of 40, working as would like to meet a "nice-looking" girl or widow who would accept matrimony. Ad. N 103, Post-Dispatch.

Bachelor, aged 34, desires to acquaint true friendship, if agreeable; letters exchanged. Ad. Defined.

Refined widow of 29, alone, maintenance of home, desires acquaintance in instances; obsequious. Atmunity. Ad. Dispatch.

Young man, aged 25, blood, make acquaintance of young lady about 20; put of town; object. Ad. J 25, Post-Dispatch.

Lady, 34, of good family, distance of honorable gentleman in trifles; object matrimony. K 131, Post-Dispatch.

To a blue-coated lady that has one of her kind, she wishes a fine-looking, average age, married, paper, 20 years, 100, year; superior education; many satisfaction assured; many references. Mrs. Incorporated, 100 E. Drayor, Colo.

Widower, 35 years of age, light complexion, handsome, desires acquaintance correspondent with means; object, matrimony. Ad. J March.

A wealthy young woman wants kind husband to relieve her of all care; no objection in poor man's condition. Ad. J 24, Free Press, Chicago.

L-YOUNG business man of considerable fortune, desires acquaintance of woman who would appreciate true and ideal; object matrimony. Ad. N Dispatch.

Middle-aged gentleman would acquaintance of a business lady acquainted to operating business; matrimony inclined. Ad. N Dispatch.

Young man, 28, desires acquaintance of young lady, 21, with dark brown hair and eyes; object matrimony. Ad. J March.

Young man coming to St. Louis good salary, would form acquaintance of young lady, refined, fond of amusements; obsequious. Ad. J 42, Post-Dispatch.

Successful business man, 34, married, sensible, honest, willing with true lady or widow of husband and standing; matrimony. Ad. O 131, Post-Dispatch.

Refined young lady, artist, and gentleman, both of whom are desirous for cultured environment and social life; matrimony to be exchanged. Ad. W ft.

A lady widow of 40, bright, 5' tall at 140 dark brown hair, eyes. A. Desires acquaintance of a good family; object matrimony. Ad. N 34, Post-Dispatch.

An young man 25 years looking and have good habits; form the acquaintance of a worthy young woman; photos exact, matrimony. Ad. D 111, Post-Dispatch.

Widow, 30 (modesty forbids disclosure), high social position, uninterested with matrimony; in literary field, or high calling; object matrimony. Post-Dispatch.

A widow, 40 years old, of substantial and old Southern family, desires acquaintance of a fine-looking, plenty of means, due to Chicago; matrimony. Ad. N 130, Post-Dispatch.

Ladies and gentlemen anxious to marry; photographs furnished. From Chicago.







## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

**ALL IMPROVEMENTS MADE,**

Including granite sidewalks and curbs—improved Telford streets—permanent city water—sewer and gas pipes—no special tax bill for future payment.

**CHOUTEAU PLACE**

**NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE**

**NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE.  
LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.**

**OFFICE CORNER SARAH STREET AND ST. LOUIS AVENUE.**

Open all day Sunday and every day, 2 to 6 p. m. Take Suburban (O'Fallon Park) cars to St. Louis avenue, or Cass avenue cars to Sarah street.

**MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO.,**

**FOURTH AND PINE STREETS.**

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**FLATS FOR RENT.**

**FLATS FOR RENT.**

**ING'S HIGHWAY APARTMENT**

**KING'S HIGHWAY AND MAPLE AV.**

The best and most complete apartments in St. Louis, free from dirt and noise. Five rooms, bath, reception hall, janitor, gas ranges, laundry ranges, tile, hardwood floors and everything to make a home complete and comfortable. Considering what is furnished, the rent is cheaper than the ordinary \$5 flat.

**RENT, \$35.00 TO \$45.00.**

**Rutledge & Kilpatrick Realty Co., 717 Chestnut**  
Finest Apartments West of New York Now Being Completed—  
**4332 TO 4344 LINDELL BL.**

9 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, billiard and trunk rooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor, shades, screens, fixtures and stoves. Rent \$105 per year. Will decorate to suit tenant. Open for inspection.

**CORNET & ZEIBIG, 111 N. 7th St., Agents.**

room residence; slate roof, reception hall, finish; copper gutters; stable; lot 50x200; anybody can get a bargain here; see us.

HIMMEL R. Co. Agt., 614 Chestnut.

DENISE—1011 Dillon st., exceptionally built residence; 3 stories, 11 rooms and bath; large side porch; central heating; laundry; the rooms are fine and large; finish exceptionally good; lot 20x137½; to be sold; make an offer.

Stromberg & Co. Agts., 614 Chestnut.

HOUSE—For sale, at a sacrifice. 2047 Lincoln way; 23rd; lot 33x154. How is the money? OTTO H. WEBER, 15 N. 7th.

HOUSE—For sale, 4025 California av., brick house; sewer, water, gas, paved driveway; lot 20x120. See us.

HOUSE—For sale, 6-room reception hall, latched house; all conveniences; easy 1770½ Pine st., Dr. Cord.

RESIDENCE—3055 Flora bl., beautiful white fronted front and sides rendered in stone. Small detached garage; roof; 12 rooms; w. central hall, with

new; two-story, five-room house, nice loca-  
tion; all improvements.

—SE—For sale, six-room brick house with  
and cold water, lot 26x140. 1456 Stea-  
ven Ave. Call 10-10.

—Selling—For sale or rent, 6-room dwell-  
ing all improvements. 1914 N. Vandave-  
n Ave.

—SE—For sale, west side Melrose ave.  
16 ft. Page; new 5-room frame house;  
all improvements.

—CAMP-GIVANS R. CO., 6200 Easton av.

to third floor, and side entrance.  
—Wynette—Large and  
laid throughout in choice hardwoods;  
elaborate bathrooms; best hot-water heat-  
ing; elegant carved mantel; copper ware  
and fixtures; new kitchen; new  
newly built houses in splendid  
strictly prairie; price \$20,000.

—H. HUNZIKER & CO., Agents.

HOUSE—Buy 4017 Park st. (Park st. is  
block east of Grand av. and just east  
the old Elfre Grange); street is named  
after Elfre Grange.

of the city in the South End. See

**NE-4123** 33 Olive st., stores, with 2 new cars; rent \$1500; lot 50x162.6; all set improvements made; this is the very best of that business district near Sarah St. and Broadway; owner has no more to sell at a price that will give the buyer full future advantages. See us.

**HUMPHREY R. CO., AGT. 418 Chestnut.**

**N-4124** Wanted, to sacrifice for immediate sale, an elegant large corner brick 10-room modern residence and 275 feet vacant street made; I am going to leave town; see me at once.

**RESIDENCE-1116 Grand st., first built by one of our members; fine; well finished; location and upgrade; location; see me at once.**

**FOR SALE OR LEASE.**  
4133 DELMAR BL.  
decorated modern Queen Anne residence,  
decorated, containing all modern con-  
veniences; rent \$100.00 per month;  
monthly payments if desired; price \$4000,  
cash at \$75 per month.

**EL-GELHART REAL ESTATE CO.**  
104 N. 8th st.

**AGRE-** For sale, 5-room cottage, reception  
south rooms, closets, water and gas.

BUYER LEROX ave., one block north of  
 OTTO H. WEBER, JR. N. 718  
 BUYER 5-room brick cottage; new loca-  
 GEOR. DAUSMAN F. R. CO.,  
 620 Chestnut st.  
 For sale, a modern newly furnished 4-  
 room flat, at a bargain; fine neighborhood  
 rent cheap. 2821A Maffitt.  
 For sale, 2115 Herbert st., 7-room  
 house; for two families; lot 22x43; 1-  
 room flat. 2500 1/2. (2)  
 For sale, to colored people, 9-room  
 RESIDENCE—Far below cost, handsome  
 front residence; 10 rooms; ground 60x120  
 modern improvements. \$5000.00. Can  
 be built today, including ground, for \$15,  
 send for description. Ad. H 150. Post-  
 patch.  
 HOUSE—For sale, 6-room house. \$311  
 lena st.  
 HOUSE—For sale, Colonial dwelling in  
 BAYVIEW—10 rooms and large reception  
 hall. \$10,000.00. (2)

[illegible]

on monthly payments.  
NK E. STEVENS, 70 Missouri T. Bldg.  
E-For sale 2011 Taylor av. N. mod-  
ern brick shell built 1968. Call  
me at \$6300. HEAD & BRENN, 602  
Third St.

E-Nice small home, \$1200; at \$250  
down. Call me for terms and address.  
HEAD & BRENN, 602 Chestnut st.

BUTTS near 3-room flats, both near  
St. Mary's Garden. GEO. DAUSMAN,  
1000 Franklin

Arcuate st., a 3-room house, reception  
and bath; call \$1250, for a big sacrifice  
price \$4500. See  
SULLIVAN REALTY CO.  
1107 Chestnut

HOBBS-For sale, east side Linn av.,  
500 feet north of 4th street, 3-  
room Heights, 2-4 room - fruit  
trees, large lot, 1st floor finished,  
shade; lot \$1525 to ally; \$1200; two  
\$40 cash, balance \$12 per month.  
Call 1000 Franklin

BUTTS-For sale 2015 S. Broadway, a 9-  
story brick and 2-room frame apt. bldg.

429 Chestnut St.  
 For sale. 3-room house and stable.  
 Location at: bargain. Inquire 531  
 Edison st.  
 12-15-25. For sale. 12-room house, 531  
 in West End. A. O. 129, Post-Dis.  
 12-15-25. For sale. 8-room brick house, modern  
 interiors; half block from Lafayette  
 Avenue. Tel. 3-1046.  
 12-15-25. For sale. 6-room brick, one or two  
 lots; terms to suit.  
 W. J. LEWIS, 2608 S. Jefferson av.

lot 28x125; a 14 per cent investment  
 will bring more than 20 per cent. For  
 details see OTTO H. WERER, 13  
 101-RE-For sale, 2548 Cass st.; an  
 excellent house, two families; lot 50x  
 100, \$4500. RO.  
 SCHWENKER REALTY CO.  
 1107 Chestnut St.

**ROOMS FOR RENT.**  
 12-15-25. FOR RENT—ROOMS.  
 1912 Chestnut st., union and 10 rooms

For sale, new 5-room frame house,  
cash, balance \$10 monthly. 24H  
1314 Olive St. rd. 5 rooms, 20 Bath.....  
McKEE-HARTNAGEL, B. E. CO.  
1124 Chestnut St.



AGENTS' RENT LISTS. FISHER & CO. 714 Chestnut Street. DWELLINGS. 3028 Clara av. \$13. 3 rooms, in fine condition. Keys at 3022.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. MERCANTILE TRUST CO. Eighth and Locust Sts. DWELLINGS. 2738 Clark av. \$13. 2nd floor, 4 rooms. Open.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. LINGENFELDER & BOKERN. Real Estate Co., 823 Chestnut Street. DWELLINGS. 2241 1/2 av. \$11.00. 3-room cottage.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. DAVID P. LEAHY, 830 Chestnut St. TODAY'S BARGAINS. CHOICE VACANT. 1100 Front Feet at \$9 Per Foot.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. TODAY. Come Out and Select Your Lot. P. The Peer of All. Suburban Care.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. JOSEPH P. WYTHE, REAL ESTATE CO. 721 CHESTNUT ST. DWELLINGS. 3827 West Pine, 10 rms. and bath. \$100.00.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. W. A. McNEIGHAN, S. E. COR. 9TH AND CHESTNUT ST. DWELLINGS. 4208 Forest Park bl. \$40.00. 2-story brick cottage.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. DAVID P. LEAHY, 830 Chestnut St. DWELLINGS. 1583 Burd av. \$8.00. 8 rooms, bath and fur.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. TODAY. Five-Story Building, 71x160, for Sale. BRADLEY & QUINETTE, 715 Chestnut St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. TODAY. FINE BUSINESS CORNER. TENEMENT CORNER. RENT \$2500, PRICE \$18,000.

AGENTS' RENT LISTS. JOSEPH P. WYTHE, REAL ESTATE CO. 721 CHESTNUT ST. DWELLINGS. 3827 West Pine, 10 rms. and bath. \$100.00.

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# POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 20, 1905.



## The Motor Fiend in St. Louis

LINDELL BL. GRAND AV.

CONREY



**T**HE CITY OF St. LOUIS is being overrun with automobiles, which are steadily increasing in number. Four years ago there were only three automobiles in St. Louis. Today the number owned here exceeds 700 and the licenses issued (which include those for motor bicycles) amount to 750. The number of automobiles in St. Louis has doubled in the past year. But the peculiar thing about them which is of most interest to the public is the fact that the speed at which they tear through the streets has materially increased, that accidents from reckless driving have become a matter of almost daily occurrence and that the danger to life and limb has reached a point when something should be done to regulate this new terror of civilization. People who know that there are laws on the statute books provided for this purpose are asking whether it is not about time for the "lid" to be screwed down on automobilists. They want to know why these gentry appear to be accorded special privileges. Are automobilists in St. Louis above the law, and if so, why? Does the possession of one of these costly machines carry with it the privilege of overriding the law as they override pedestrians? Is it a fact, as some allege, that there is one law in St. Louis for the poor driver of a horse and wagon and another for the millionaire banker in his automobile? These are questions that many people are asking.

Everybody knows the terrific speed at which automobiles daily tear up and down Lindell Boulevard and through Forest Park. The public has read of numerous accidents and fatalities that have resulted from this reckless driving. It is well known that the speed mania possesses many of the automobilists and that they give little heed to the rights of the public in their frenzy to win a race or make a record. A well-known St. Louis banker boasts that with his new machine he makes the run from Broadway and Olive street to the Glen Echo Country Club in 25 minutes. This is at a rate of more than forty miles per hour. The lawful speed limit for automobiles in the City of St. Louis is eight miles per hour, in the parks it is six miles per hour and in the county nine miles per hour. In order to enforce these laws, two policemen, who are grandiloquently termed "the Automobile Squad," are given a machine and sent out. The records show that during the past year they have made 40 arrests, of which 15 took place since Jan. 1. The police testified in these cases that when the arrests were made the automobiles were running at an average speed of twenty miles an hour. They testified that violators of the law, when arrested in Forest Park, were running at an average speed of twelve miles an hour, or twice the lawful rate.

What happened to the culprits, who, in the majority of cases, admitted frankly that they never thought of the law, and in some cases that they never heard of it? Small fines were inflicted and promptly paid and that was the end of it. What does a fine of \$5 or \$25 amount to to a millionaire? Nothing at all. But it may be said that "the ignominy of being dragged into a police court" is a severe punishment in itself. It is true that the average millionaire would be more impressed by the inconvenience of having to appear in court than by a fine for fast driving of an automobile, but no ignominy attaches to this crime, which, on the contrary, is a sort of honor or distinction, made fashionable by Lord Carnarvon in England and by "Reggie" Vanderbilt and the 400 in America. But here in St. Louis, as a rule, it is not the rich owner of the automobile who is arrested, but the chauffeur, his servant. Chauffeurs, when learning their business, are trained how to be arrested and to pay fines for their masters, just as they are trained to go around a corner on the inside wheels and shave the axle of a wagon by an eighth of an inch. And thus, in the majority of cases, an arrest in St. Louis for fast automobile driving, instead of being a terrible disgrace, as some deluded people imagine, is merely an interesting item of conversation at the dinner table of the rich automobilist, who feels, perhaps, that at last his name has been placed amongst those of the elect. Even if the machine cost \$10,000, it was well worth the money, in the opinion of the wife, if it placed the family in the same category as the New York Four Hundred. If the law is unjust to owners of motors it ought to be amended, but that, as Rudyard Kipling says, is "another story."



# RECORD CORN CROP of 1905 \$1,300,000,000

**Production Promises to Be a Record-Breaker and Price to Be Best in History—Experts Predict Crop of 2,600,000,000 Bushels and Say This Year's Farm Price Will Average 50 Cents a Bushel—Six States Contiguous to St. Louis Produce Bulk of World's Crop—Price Advanced for Past Seven Years in Spite of Constantly Increasing Production—New Uses for Corn—How King Corn's Yearly Income Now Equals John D. Rockefeller's Fortune Twice Over.**

**I**T SEEMS a stupendous thing when you read Lawson's statement that John D. Rockefeller is worth \$750,000,000. The mind can scarcely grasp the figures. But there is another king in this country whose income for the single year of 1905 will more than double Rockefeller's entire fortune. That monarch is King Corn.

King Corn's income this year, according to figures based on the most expert estimate of the crop, will exceed \$1,300,000,000.

The Standard Oil Co., about which we hear so much, is capitalized at a paltry \$100,000,000. The corn crop of Iowa alone for last year at the average price paid the farmers for it during December would have paid off the capital stock of the Standard Oil Co. and left the farmers of that State a comfortable balance of about \$25,000,000 in their treasury. This year the Iowa crop will greatly exceed that of last year and the price will be higher.

Standard Oil's earnings on its capitalization are estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 yearly. In only one State of the Union last year did King Corn fail to earn for Uncle Sam's farmers more than Standard Oil is reputed to have earned for its capital stock of \$100,000,000.

**C**ORN IS KING—king of the products of the fields—king not by so-called "divine" right, but king by right of conquest, by right of might, by right of strength and power and accomplishment. Each year King Corn broadens his domain and each year he strengthens the ties that bind his subjects to him.

In the seven years just past the acreage of corn in the United States has increased at the rate of more than a million acres a year. The production for 1905 will be more than a billion bushels greater than it was in 1897, seven years ago. But in spite of that the price this year will be almost double what it was in 1897, and the increase from the low price of the first mentioned year to the high price of the present has been gradual—an average of from 2 to 5 cents on the bushel each year.

Yes, King Corn has increased his domain and strengthened his ties. His production is a billion bushels more each year now than it was less than ten years ago because his acres are broader and more fertile, and his income is almost doubled because instead of corn being used as a food in the simplest meaning of the term, as it was less than ten years ago, it is now employed in half a hundred or more different ways. Some epigrammatist of the Stock Exchange once said: "Corn is fit but to feed the hogs and to sell short," and so true was the statement that for years it was an adage of traders in grain. But it is true no longer; King Corn has come out of the obscurity that enveloped him and now sits in a high place above the other monarchs of the market.

This year's crop will be the greatest the world has ever seen. It will exceed the enormous production of 1902. All over this country it has been growing, growing, growing since the day it was planted. Weather conditions have been all that could be asked by the most exacting farmer. It has neither been too hot nor too cold, too wet nor too dry. This condition has not only been general but it has been well-nigh universal. Usually conditions vary and in localities there is too much or too little rain or it is too wet or too cold, even when the general weather conditions are favorable. But this year it is hard to find even spots where the crop is poor. And it is made now—nothing short of an absolute

acre will be greater than ever before.

Further, the present market indicates that the average price of corn this year will be higher than the average for ten years past, and higher than any single year in those ten except in 1901, when there was a general drought and the scarcity of corn put the price up as high as 90 cents and made the average for December more than 60. These are cash prices, the Government estimate from which they are made being taken from the farm and not the exchange market.

This means that in that wonderful territory contiguous to St. Louis, known as the Mississippi Valley, prosperity and plenty will reign for the next year at least. For corn is the great staple product of that territory and the source from which its chief revenue comes.

Not only is it the chief product of the Mississippi Valley, but in the Mississippi Valley is raised the corn that supplies the markets of the world. There are 48 corn-producing States in the Union, but take away from the world's corn bins the products of the fields tapped by the rivers and railroads that center in St. Louis and the world would see a corn famine indeed. Take from the 48 corn-producing states the fields of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Missouri—one-eighth of the corn states in number—and that which would be left would be little indeed as compared with the total yearly millions and billions of bushels now produced.

Add, then, to these the constantly increasing acreage of corn that is being raised each year in Oklahoma and Indian Territory and that of Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee—the latter no mean producer of corn itself—and the importance of the corn crop to this section—and the importance of this sec-

are that such will be the case. A little study of the situation offers an explanation for the price condition, however, and also unfolds the fact that the price of corn has been steadily climbing upward for years. The explanation is simple. It is found in the fact that where corn was once used only as food it is now utilized in half a hundred different ways and for a variety of things ranging from sugar and syrup to vinegar and alcohol and diverging to a surprising number of uses in between.

The best expert estimate of the corn crop obtainable for this year is 2,600,000,000 bushels. The greatest actual yield in the history of corn-growing was in 1902, when the Government report shows that 2,523,648,312 bushels were raised. The Government estimate is always conservative and invariably falls under the actual production unless some untoward condition of weather intervenes between the time the estimate is made and the time the corn crop matures. Thus, the Government estimate in 1902, when the record corn crop previous to this year was raised, was several million bushels below the actual number of bushels raised. In the same manner, the Government report on the acreage planted to corn in 1902 was more than 300,000 acres short.

This year, because of the fact that there was more than the ordinary amount of planting after the Government issued its estimate of the corn acreage, the actual acreage will be proportionately more than was the actual over the estimated in 1902. Crop experts say this year that it will be no surprising thing if the actual corn planted will exceed the Government estimate by 500,000 acres. And with a continuance of weather such as we have had these same experts figure that the crop in bushels will exceed their estimate of 2,600,000,000 by a great many million bushels.

In 1901 occurred the memorable drought which reduced the corn production so materially and increased the average market price in a like proportion. While the acreage planted to corn that year was greater than ever before by more than 8,000,000 acres the average yield was almost ten bushels to the acre less than during ordinary years, and the total yield was 380,000,000 bushels short of the smallest yield since 1897.

It is interesting to follow the relative price and production of corn in the United States during the seven years previous to this one. In 1897 we raised 1,902,067,933 bushels of corn and it sold at an average farm price of 26.3 cents in December. From that year until 1901 the average price increased a few cents each year. In December, 1898, it was 28.7, during the same month in 1899 the average was 30.3, and in 1900 it was 33.7. In 1901, when the drought came, the price sprang to 60 cents, indicating clearly the demand.

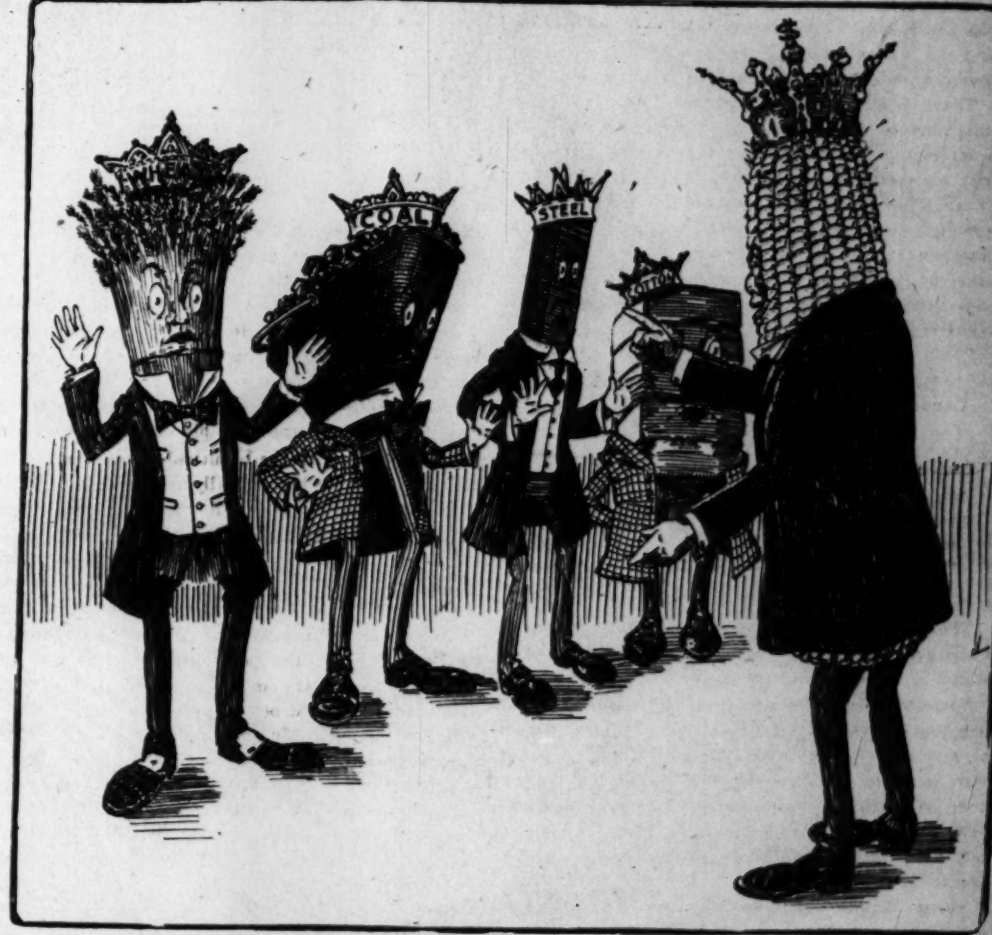
With a return to normal conditions and a continuation of the increased production after the drought year the price goes up right along with the production. Thus, in 1902—the big crop year—it was 5 cents per bushel higher on an average in December than at the same time in 1900, the year before the drought. The next year the average price crawled up 2 cents, as it did again the year following. This year, unless all signs fail, it will make a higher increase of the average than during any other year. Crop experts place the December farm average at 50 cents per bushel and say that they will be as much surprised to see it fall below that price as they will be if it goes above.

This steady advance in the price of corn is brought about by various conditions, but chiefly by the in-

Table showing steady increase in the farm price of corn for eight years past in face of increasing production and acreage:

Year.	Production.	Acreage.	Average farm bu. yield price per acre.	Average farm price in Dec.
1897	1,902,067,933	80,095,051	23.8	26.3
1898	1,924,184,860	77,721,781	24.8	28.7
1899	2,078,143,933	82,166,587	25.3	30.3
1900	2,105,102,516	83,320,872	25.3	33.7
1901	1,522,879,891	91,349,928	16.7	60.6
1902	2,523,648,312	94,043,613	26.8	40.3
1903	2,244,176,925	88,091,993	25.5	42.5
1904	2,467,480,934	92,231,581	26.8	44.1

For 1905 the production as estimated by the best experts will be 2,600,000,000 bushels, and the acreage 94,000,000. It is estimated that the market price will be around 50 cents.



**King Corn: "There was a time when you fellows were greater than I. At some time each of you has been 'it.' But those times are past; not because you have grown less, but because I have become greater. You are now my younger brothers."**

created uses to which the cereal is put. Those six great corn-producing states within the territory of St. Louis—Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Missouri—produced in 1904 1,290,950,292 bushels out of a total of 2,467,480,934 bushels produced in the United States. It may be said, incidentally, just here that the world's corn crop that year was only 3,009,000,000. Only one state aside from the six mentioned above got into nine figures with her corn production in 1904. That was Indiana, which raised 143,396,852 bushels—more than Kansas or Texas. Ohio came next with 90,628,555 bushels. In 1902, when the United States had its record corn crop, the world's production was 3,185,271,000 bushels. Of that 2,523,648,312 bushels were raised in the United States and 2,622,906,000 bushels in North America. In round figures the corn production of the rest of the world that year was as follows: South America, 98,000,000; Europe, 424,000,000; Africa, 32,000,000; Australia, 7,000,000. Let us take off our hats to King Corn!



**King Corn to John D. Rockefeller: "Rich? Why you're a pauper. Worth \$7,500,000, are you? Why, I'm worth \$26,000,000,000. My income every year is enough to buy you twice over. You'll have to buck up, young feller!"**

sonal property of the State of Missouri is only \$1,153,000,000—almost \$150,000,000 less than this year's corn crop alone. Corn is a king of such consequence that to comprehend his strength and importance is well-nigh impossible, no matter what the comparisons are.

Enormous as have been the corn crops of past years—notably that of 1902—this year's production will exceed the highest past record by 100,000,000 bushels or more. The number of acres planted to corn this year, according to estimate made by the Agricultural Department, was greater than in any past year and it is estimated that the yield per

tion to the rest of the world by reason of the corn crop—is more clearly realized.

All over these states just now the fields of King Corn are maturing after having filled more generously than was ever before known. A combination of good seed, fertile soil, careful cultivation and a proper amount of rainfall and sunshine has done the work, and the farmer and all those dependent upon him will prosper accordingly.

And while it may seem a remarkable fact upon cursory notice that the average price of corn will be higher this year than during ten years past, even in face of this increased production, the indications

One cannot help wondering what would have been the sensations of the spectators of this feat if they had seen that mad performance of James Carroll, at Tacoma, Wash., some time ago. Mr. Carroll, surely the most daring, not to say the most reckless, of men, actually drove his car, weighing one and one-half tons and brakeless, down a wooden stair case of 700 steps. Scarcely had the machine started on its perilous descent than every tire was torn off the wheels; while, a third of the way down, the monster car had reached a speed of 80 miles an hour and was taking crashing leaps over 20 steps at a time. And yet, marvelous to relate, the journey was successfully accomplished; although, when at last its meteoric flight was arrested and the car was brought to a standstill, it was found that almost every part of the mechanism was broken.

In comparison with such a sensational performance as this one heeds without a tremor of a motor car climbing the roof of a house. This feat was undertaken by a North Country motor manufacturer, who, in order to demonstrate the power and brake efficiency of one of his cars, drove it up a specially-constructed chute to the top of a two-storied workshop, climbing the slate roof and then descending backwards to the ground, the remarkable double journey being made with what appeared to be ridiculous ease and safety.

A more perilous venture was that of a Danish chauffeur who, in the presence of thousands of thrilled spectators, drove his car to the summit of the Round Tower at Copenhagen. Running round the tower is a spiral platform not more than 12 feet wide which climbs to the tower's summit, a height of 120 feet, and it was along this narrow track, where the least loss of nerve would have meant a horrible death, that the reckless Dane drove his car, completing his task in half a dozen minutes.

A very clever, although unintentional, feat was that of a well-known motorist on one of the steepest hills in Devonshire. The car when near the summit of the hill came for some reason to a stop and began to run backwards, to the great alarm of several ladies who were on it; and when the brakes failed to act all but the driver gave themselves up

for lost. Luckily, the latter kept a cool head, and, gripping the steering wheel, he steered the car on its mad backward course safely to the bottom of the hill, although before it came to a stop it had reached a speed of 50 miles an hour.

One of the most adventurous of motor trips was that of Jules Picard, who, for a wager, drove his car, weighing one and three-fourths tons, over the Pyrenees. Part of the journey was along a narrow path cut in the mountain side, with the cliff rising sheer on one side and a precipice 1400 feet deep on the other, the brink of which was but a few inches from the off wheels of the car. A dangerous venture was the climbing of Snowdon by Mr. Harvey Du Cros Jr. and Mr. Sanster, part of which was along a narrow track between deep precipices, round sharp curves and up a gradient of one in five. The plucky motorists were stopped at the last ridge before the actual summit by a snowdrift over six feet deep, through which it was quite impossible to make headway. "They had to dig us out," Mr. Du Cros says, "and further progress was impossible."

Mr. Dudley Grierson had similar thrilling moments when he rode 4000 feet up Ben Nevis on his motor bicycle, and Miss Vera Butler, when driving her car from Grenoble to La Grande Chartreuse, was more than once within an ace of making a headlong plunge down breath-taking precipices.



# THE LOVE TRAGEDY OF TWO BROTHERS

The Remarkable Romance of Cora Chase, an Iowa Girl for Whom One Who Loved Her Waited Twelve Years and Forgave the Greatest Wrong Possible to Man—The Story of a Young Man With a Pretty Sweetheart and a Handsome Brother—If Took Her Twelve Years to Find Out That She Needed Him, But She Found Him Still Waiting.

**F**OW and then the world reads the story of a pair of star-crossed lovers whose entangled threads Fate has at last woven into the perfect strand. This is such a story; a tale of that love of an hour which is love forever. In a moment of momentary madness a pretty girl is literally swept off her feet by the passionate wooing of a handsome man from the city, yet she never in her heart of hearts forgets the sturdy youth of the countryside, her companion of years, finally her accepted lover. That these two rivals should be brothers, with one playing the other false and doing him the worst injury that man can do to man, but makes the tragedy of the tale more complicated, and the romantic reunion that has just been accomplished the more perfect reward.

**H**AMLET complained that his mother had served the funeral meats of her first husband at the wedding with her second husband, and no less an eminent authority than Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin has been informing Chau-tauqua audiences this year that "Hamlet" is "the world's greatest tragedy." Yet here, in this tale, are the funeral baked meats served at the wedding and an entire State is rejoicing with a pair of lovers that at last they have found happiness.

The keynote of every romance is always sounded in a marriage license; it is a notice to the world that a fortress has capitulated, that modesty and maidenly reserve have submitted to the greatest attribute of all. Yet in many romances there is a second keynote dominating the motif; it is sounded in divers keys and times. Seldom, however, does it take the form of a funeral announcement. Romance goes hand in hand with comedy, but seldom does it take tragedy as a partner. In this case it does.

"Died, at his home, in Atlantic, Iowa, Jack Landis, aged 37."

And again:

"Married, at Guthrie, Oklahoma, Cora Chase Landis of Atlantic, Iowa, and Homer Landis of Plattsmouth, Nebraska."

There is the entire story in a nutshell, yet in its elaboration there lie romantic developments that stamp it far out of the ordinary.

Something like a dozen years ago there lived on neighboring farms near Plattsmouth, Neb., a pair of lovers, to whom the world seemed very gay and fair, as it does in these halcyon days when knight-hood is in flower, even though knight is but callow, untutored youth and fair lady of the dreams is but recently out of school, her teens and shoe-top length of dress.

Homer Landis and Cora Chase were lovers, much as were Lorna Doone and Jan Ridd, and where is there a prettier tale than that of those two bucolic lovers? Homer Landis was strong, sturdy, stalwart. He could do a man's work in the harvest field with ease, and he loved to do it, for work was as but play to him, love making all things easy. Cora Chase was joyous-hearted, care-free, pretty, with all the pretty girl's love of pure fun and pleasure, a "good fellow," ready for any lark, yet natural modesty marking every action. In a word, she was a typical Western American girl, than which the sun shines upon none fairer or more to be desired.

That she was an orphan, far from the place of her birth, had, for some years, given Cora Chase pain, but lacking father and mother she had found in the sturdy lad on the neighboring farm a lover who was all things to her, and so she was content. The world went very well in those days, with never a cloud in the sky.

One evening as these star-crossed lovers, all unaware of the sorry trick which Fate had in store for them, were separating for the night and the momentous question, known of all lovers from the beginning of time to the present moment, "When shall I see you again?" had been asked and answered and lips had met in their last warm, moist caress, Homer Landis bethought himself of a piece of news and flung it back out of the enveloping darkness:

"Oh, I forgot to tell you, my brother Jack's coming tomorrow to visit at home."

"Your brother Jack?"

"Yes, the one in the city. He's a far-sure swell, now, from what I hear. I hope you'll like him, though; he's a good fellow at heart; the best fellow in the world."

"Save me," came the confident answer from the girl, whose first love had been won but shortly before.

"Well, he'll be the best man at our wedding, anyway; you can't deny that," laughed the young lover, and strode away, but not before a laughing reply had floated to him from the girl, now safely upon her own porch:

"They say all girls make a mistake by not marrying the best man at their wedding, but I know I'll not do this; I know I'll have the best man there."

Prophetic statement, dictated by Fate itself.

The following day Jack Landis, handsome, well-dressed, debonair, appeared upon the scene. Years



before he had broken the ties that bound him to his Nebraska home and had gone eastward and cityward to make his fortune. He had made a part of it, at least, and now he had come back, the cock of the walk, to strut before those who had sought to deter him from leaving home to throw himself into the city maelstrom.

Jack Landis quickly found that, though in his long, hard fight in the city, his mind had been constantly recurring to the beauties and quietude of the old home, once he had actually returned, the old life seemed tame and uneventful. Distance had, indeed, lent enchantment. Things which had appealed to him as having the grandeur of Nature in her sternest moods proved to be but commonplace objects, the superior of which the all-encompassing wisdom of the city had shown to him. Where were the beauties, the charms, the pervading, never-to-be-denied spirit of the country as he had dreamed of it in his little back hall bedroom?

In fact, after the first few days, Jack Landis found time hanging decidedly heavy upon his hands. It was in an attempt to help him pass dull time away and with the lover's faith that his beloved is the most wonderful creature in the world, that Homer Landis took Jack to call upon Cora Chase the third night after his arrival.

They were a handsome pair—the one tall, slender, well-groomed, immaculately dressed; the other cast in a sterner, sturdier mold, with a physique the envy of any athlete in the world, the play of the steel-like muscles under the skin coated brown beautiful to behold. It would not have been hard for the unprejudiced observer to have picked out the better man. But how is a young girl, pretty, with the inevitable touch of coquetry in her nature, to know such things? Only by bitter experience, too often.

Having met Cora Chase, Jack Landis no longer found time a burden upon his hands. His days were filled from early rising to late retiring.

That was the summer of Nebraska's plenty and from border to border the State was a golden harvest field, with millions of dollars literally growing upon stalks, ready to be plucked by the farmer. Ho-

mer Landis had counted many a night, when the stars had twinkled through the window of his attic room and seen him lying open-eyed upon his cot, of the wealth that that summer would bring him; of the little cottage it would buy and furnish, to be the home of Cora and himself—just those two—and let all the rest of the world go by.

So while the sun shone down and Nature, by her wonderful alchemy, converted green goods into real, genuine gold, Homer Landis toiled in the harvest field.

What of Jack Landis all these days and nights? Homer, bowed down with toil, but buoyant with hope and good cheer, crept off to his little bed, night by night, and slept the sleep of the just. Seldom did he see Jack in those days; never did he hear him creeping quietly in the wee, small hours. Had he seen the complacent look upon his brother's face, Homer Landis might have worried, but he was sound asleep. Had any one told him that Jack Landis' lips had but recently rained warm kisses upon the responsive lips of Cora Chase, Homer Landis would have well-nigh killed the informant before he could have been stopped. It would have been a dastardly, damnable lie.

And yet that lie was only the truth.

It is impossible to tell just how or when Cora Chase had been won from one brother to the other; from loving the real gold to loving, or thinking she loved, the dross. One was pure metal, the other a base imitation, yet the imitation often shines the brightest at first, and so it was with Jack and Homer Landis.

The visit which was to last but a week at most stretched along an unending vista of days. Weeks gave way to months, but Homer Landis was glad that his brother had found the old farm so attractive, glad that the best fellow on earth was content, after all his city success, to come back, unspoiled, to the farm, and find it good and homelike and want to remain.

Then, one day, suddenly, like a bolt from the cloudless blue, came the blighting news.

Jack Landis and Cora Chase had driven across



"It Is Impossible to Tell How or When Cora Chase Had Been Won From One Brother to the Other."

country to the county seat and had been married!

Homer Landis knocked the man who told him clear across a half dozen furrows, then left his team standing in the field while he went to investigate the canon.

He never returned to his team, but that night, leaving all his golden wealth behind him, taking only what he could gather in a pocket handkerchief and sling over his shoulder, he tramped away, westward bound, with an aching heart, alone in a world of nothing but black despair and bitter disappointment.

Those next years may be passed over quickly, though they were long, tedious, barren years to the young emigrant, who sought in Oklahoma that work of body and mind which should bring forgetfulness and surcease to him. He never learned what had become of the faithless girl and the faithless brother. It is doubtful whether he really cared to inquire; the past was too scathingly awful to be brought willingly to mind. Let it go out of his life, as he had the sweetness of that dream of love, never to be repeated or revived.

So the years went by, years of restlessness and of toil, years of famine and of plenty; years of a new life in a new land, with new problems to occupy the mind; a great, glorious and growing country which cares only for the present and the future and reckons nothing at all of the past.

Homer Landis had succeeded in putting the old life out of mind, he had forgotten all the old companions, the old scenes. He had entered into af-

fairs in his adopted home with a vigor that brought success and reputation to him. He was one of the prominent men of the place—he was succeeding. He had abandoned one golden harvest, only to find others waiting to be reaped. But what mattered it whether he won or lost? Only he himself was dependent upon his efforts and what use, after all, was he to the world?

It was some such dark, pessimistic thought that surged through his mind, proving that, try as he might, there was still a faint memory of the past and a bitterness over the sorry blow that Fate had dealt him, when he was brought up short one day by the hail of the telegraph operator.

"Message for you, Mr. Landis."

A message! That meant news of the rise in the price of wheat; that his offer for the adjacent quarter section had been accepted—a dozen other little business cares that filled his mind, as he thought, to the exclusion of all else.

Mechanically he tore open the yellow envelope and straightened out the yellow slip of paper. Let him see, was it \$30 or \$35 an acre he had promised to pay? Well, no matter, the land was worth the higher figure, there was profit in the deal, however it was closed.

Then Homer Landis' eyes fell upon the message. It was dated some place in Iowa—he did not notice where until hours afterward; then there was a blur of words, a surge in his bewildered brain and such a flood of memories, of denied ambitions and dreams, of aspirations and longings, as swept back the years like a flood rampaging through a canyon. For the

message ran in this manner:

"Jack died last night. I am alone. Can you come? Cora."

He did not stop to inquire how his address had been learned; he did not stop to see when the message had been sent or received; where it had been sent from, just how it was addressed. There was the call, clear, high-sounding above all memories and passions. The call of the woman he had loved, the woman in distress turning to him at last. What did it matter that the dead man had played him false; that the helpless woman had wronged him and left him alone to work out his own salvation? They had loved once upon a time and now she was alone, in need of a friend, a guardian. She had asked him to come and that was enough.

Two hours later Homer Landis was speeding eastward and northward as fast as steam could carry him and ever the drumming wheels beat this tattoo in his surging brain: "Cora sent for me, Cora sent for me, Cora sent for me, mile after mile, hour after hour, day succeeding night and night following day."

Over the body of her dead husband, his brother, Cora Chase Landis gave him the slender little hand in greeting that she had promised once upon a time to give into his keeping forever. That night she told her story. There was little to tell. They had lived happily for the most part, but quietly, and with memories of the past haunting them wherever they went. They had come to the Iowa town to start things anew, but Jack had gone down in the conflict and his widow knew not where to turn save to the lover of a dozen years ago, the brother-in-law of today. His address had been secured from the old home and the pitiful little cry of reconciliation went singing over the wires, across plain, river and foothill.

A few nights after they had lowered Jack Landis into the grave his widow and his brother sat together in the little home, in which the curtains had been raised that evening for the first time in many days. Jack Landis was at rest. He had wronged another, but in the reunion of the lovers he had been forgiven. Time had been turned backward and the two were as though the years had not kept them apart, as though they were but carrying on a conversation begun but a few moments before.

"So you married the best man after all," sighed the lover, now a sturdy man grown.

"The best man and yet not the best man," answered the wife, widow and sweetheart.

A look of joy burst over the countenance of the man who thought that all had been forgotten; that life held nothing in store for him but work and oblivion to the past.

"You mean, you mean," he began, and hesitated. "Pretty Cora Chase, wife and widow now, but sweetheart as in the days gone by, stole over and laid her hand softly on the great brow hand of the battling man."

"I mean, I hope the best man will forgive me, and that it's not too late yet."

It was not, for a week later by far the best man in this story of love thwarted and of star-crossed lovers denied one another, led Cora Chase Landis to the altar, a second-time bride.

## THE LATEST RECIPES FOR MAKING MONEY

**I**F THERE is one recipe more fascinating and more tantalizing than another, it is surely that of how to grow rich; and if few of us realize this most human of ambitions, it is certainly not for any lack of information how to do it. In this respect the millionaire is the most generous of men; he will tell you in the frankest way how he amassed his wealth, and it is not his fault if we find difficulty in doing likewise.

"If a man has an ambition to make millions," Andrew Carnegie was asked the other day, "what are the gifts with which a fairy godmother should endow him at his birth?" "The greatest of all advantages," was the answer, "is that of being poor. He must start his life career with no bladders, no life preservers, no support. Responsibility thrown upon a young, poor man—that is the thing to bring out what is in him. The secret of success chiefly lies in the determination to succeed, and the resolve that every impulse, every knockdown he receives in the battle, shall only nerve him the more."

This is heroic counsel, but, like most sound advice, it is neither very palatable to the majority of us nor easy to follow. On another occasion this man of many millions said: "My advice to young men who are anxious to advance to the front rank in the struggle of life is that out of every \$5 they earn they should save and put out at interest \$1 of it. If a young man just starting in life will pursue this course and is otherwise capable he will become rich." And on still another occasion Mr. Carnegie

toiled down his recipe for wealth into this compact form: "Concentration is my motto—first honesty, then industry, then concentration."

Thomas A. Edison's recipe seems so simple that one almost wonders millionaires are not as common as daisies. "Sit down and think," he says, oracularly; "think of anything, think of the first thing your eye rests on, and if you can't make money out of it, you haven't one atom of brains." The conclusion forced on most of us by this dictum is certainly not flattering to one's intelligence.

Russell Sage, the well-known Wall street Croesus, is full of saws and worthy of his name. The maxim which was his father's only legacy to him was this: "Most any man can make a dollar, but it takes a wise man to know how to save a dollar; and the sum of his own experience—and a successful one it has been, too—in picking up riches is this: 'I've done the best I can with the light of day. Think of all there is in that. You must be up early; get all the light you can. Work in it; save in it. Be faithful in little things and in great. And when the night comes, rest and strengthen yourself for the next day's work.'"

To another interviewer he said: "I would teach the young man starting in life first of all to be persistent; to determine to succeed is the key to success. But this will count for nothing unless he learns to economize; he must always prepare to meet reverses when they come—and they come to all men." J. D. Rockefeller declares that he owes his

immense wealth more to his habit of rising early and taking a couple of hours' exercise before eating or working than to any other cause. "Play for two hours every morning" seems an easy and attractive way of qualifying as a millionaire.

C. A. Pillsbury, another American of millions, says: "To a young man just starting in life who wishes to become rich, I would say that it should be his aim to earn his salary many times over, and not be content to earn it but once. He should strive to do more than just give satisfaction. Wed natural ability to hard work and you have a combination that nothing can defeat." The late Sir Blundell Maple used to preach the doctrine of caution. "Think twice over every step you take, and if you don't progress very quickly, you will, at any rate, go safely."

R. P. Flower pointed the way to wealth thus: "For a young man just starting in life I would say, 'Never do a mean thing for money.' I know of no better way for a young man just starting in life to become rich than to be always sober, honest, industrious and economical; to be true to his employers and himself, to save all he can without being parsimonious, and to invest his savings judiciously. There is no better way to become rich on small savings than by using them in the purchase of improved real estate."

William Waldorf Astor thus lays down the law on this alluring subject to the man who yearns to be rich: "Kitt and tobacco he should entirely avoid.

No man can make money unless his brain is clear, and clear it cannot be when clouded with the fumes of alcohol and tobacco. He must keep out of debt. There is nothing which so drags a man down. It makes him despise himself, and often causes him to resort to mean and petty subterfuges. Put what money you have and all you can save in the future at interest, where it will be well secured. Real estate is the safest of all investments. It just keeps working away for its owner in rain and sunshine alike. Never try to work at more than one kind of business at a time. Persevere in whatever you are engaged in until you have succeeded, or until you are satisfied that you can never succeed in that line. To make money dishonestly is the hardest thing in life, therefore preserve your integrity. John Randolph of Roanoke once said: 'I have found the philosopher's stone, and it is this rule: 'Pay as you go.' Nothing is truer. The road to wealth lies in paying out less than we take in.'"

And to give but one more of these hints by millionaires to would-be millionaires, Henry Clews, another Croesus of the States, says: "In order to become rich the young man just starting in life should choose that occupation or vocation for which he has the most decided preference. Many a man has his 'nose to the grindstone,' so to speak, throughout life, simply because he has chosen, or his relatives and friends have chosen for him, some business or profession to which he is not adapted and which he finds is not congenial to him."



# HOW THEY ARE WRECKING THE WORLD'S FAIR

*Just What Has Been Accomplished Up to Date—Why People Think There Is "Nothing Doing"—An Army of Workmen Lost to Sight in the Enormous Grounds—How Any Man Can Get a Job Now—A Pay-Roll of \$20,000 Per Week—How You Can Buy a Magnificent Palace for a Song—100,000,000 Feet of Lumber—Copper Wire Worth More Than Buildings—Twenty Carloads of Nail Heads and 150,000 Unused Electric Light Bulbs—Want a Statue? Ask Mr. Bennett—"Throw a Rope Around the Louisiana Purchase Monument!"*

ing, Jerusalem, the House of Hoo-Hoo, and others, are gone. The Intramural Railway has been torn up and the stations demolished.

Everywhere outside the "main picture" the work of destruction has carried desolation, while among the exhibition palaces the destroyers are working

and they are using every precaution to guard against a repetition.

You can visit the grounds if you like, and wander at leisure on the outskirts of the ruins. It is not safe to enter any of the buildings, however, for staff and timbers are being pried loose on all sides, and you may become a victim of one of the falling masses. In the neighborhood of the Manufactures Building the wreck is most apparent, for the building is only partly gone and the bare lumber lies about on every hand. Over at Agriculture—where that place was—there is only barren desolation. At the Manufactures Building there still remains some suggestion of what once was, while immediately at hand are others of the group of exhibit palaces not yet demolished, and you appreciate the destruction that is in progress more than you do at the site of the Agricultural Building, which stood off somewhat by itself.

One thousand four hundred men are at work on the buildings, but this force is not as great as the wrecking company would work more men be secured. Advertisements for men are appearing constantly, not only in St. Louis, but in Eastern papers. The pay is from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a day, according to the character of work, the skill displayed by the workman, the height at which he is

former beauty gone. On every hand are statues and groups of statuary in ruins, here a figure without a head, there one with a leg gone and another with a yawning hole caved in its back.

The bridges are falling in decay, the cement floors cracking, the staff cracking and crumbling off the statuary and figureheads. The Louisiana Purchase monument still stands at the head of St. Louis plaza, but there are holes in it and it is dirty and weather stained. "Throw a rope over it and drag it down some of these days," says Master Wrecker tersely, with a casual wave of his hand toward the monument as you pass. "We're selling statuary cheap for cash these days," he adds, with a gleam of humor. A wonderful man is the Master Wrecker, and a busy one.

Astonishing indeed are the figures of the destruction of the World's Fair. Most important of the wreckage is the lumber. There is 100,000,000 feet of it—such an enormous quantity as to be beyond one's comprehension. Fifty or sixty cars of stuff are being shipped out daily, consisting of everything conceivable. The catalogue of material for sale from the World's Fair wreck is a remarkable thing. One hundred and nineteen pages are filled with descriptions of material. It begins with specifications of the lumber for sale and ends with a list of wire cots, while some of the varied things between its covers that have come from the World's Fair wreck may be appreciated by the following first articles: Aerial truck, bags, cabin satchels, darters, cars, galvanized pipe, hair pillows, iceboxes, jackscrews, Kelly rollers, ladders.

The company estimates that there will be 20,000 cars of stuff. Ten thousand cars of this will be steel. The steel is being made into wall plaster principally. There will be 50 or more cars of sashes and doors and fifty cars more of prepared roofing. The nails to be sold for scrap will constitute twenty or twenty-five cars. Everything is being saved. Most of it is being shipped to Chicago to the wrecking company's yards, but a great deal is sold direct from the grounds or shipped to the purchaser from there.

dred and fifty thousand of them were never used at all and are a pick-up for the wrecking company.

Nearly 1000 carloads of sewer pipe have been recovered from the ground and cleaned and sorted. Practically all the Intramural Railroad material has been sold to interurban trolley lines, some of the salvage being 45 miles of rails, 100,000 ties, 3000 telegraph poles and 400 tons of spikes. Eleven million feet of lumber were saved from the Agricultural Building, while Horticulture yielded 3,000,000 of marketable stuff. Agriculture was the largest of the exhibition palaces. Several of those still standing are larger than the Horticulture, however.

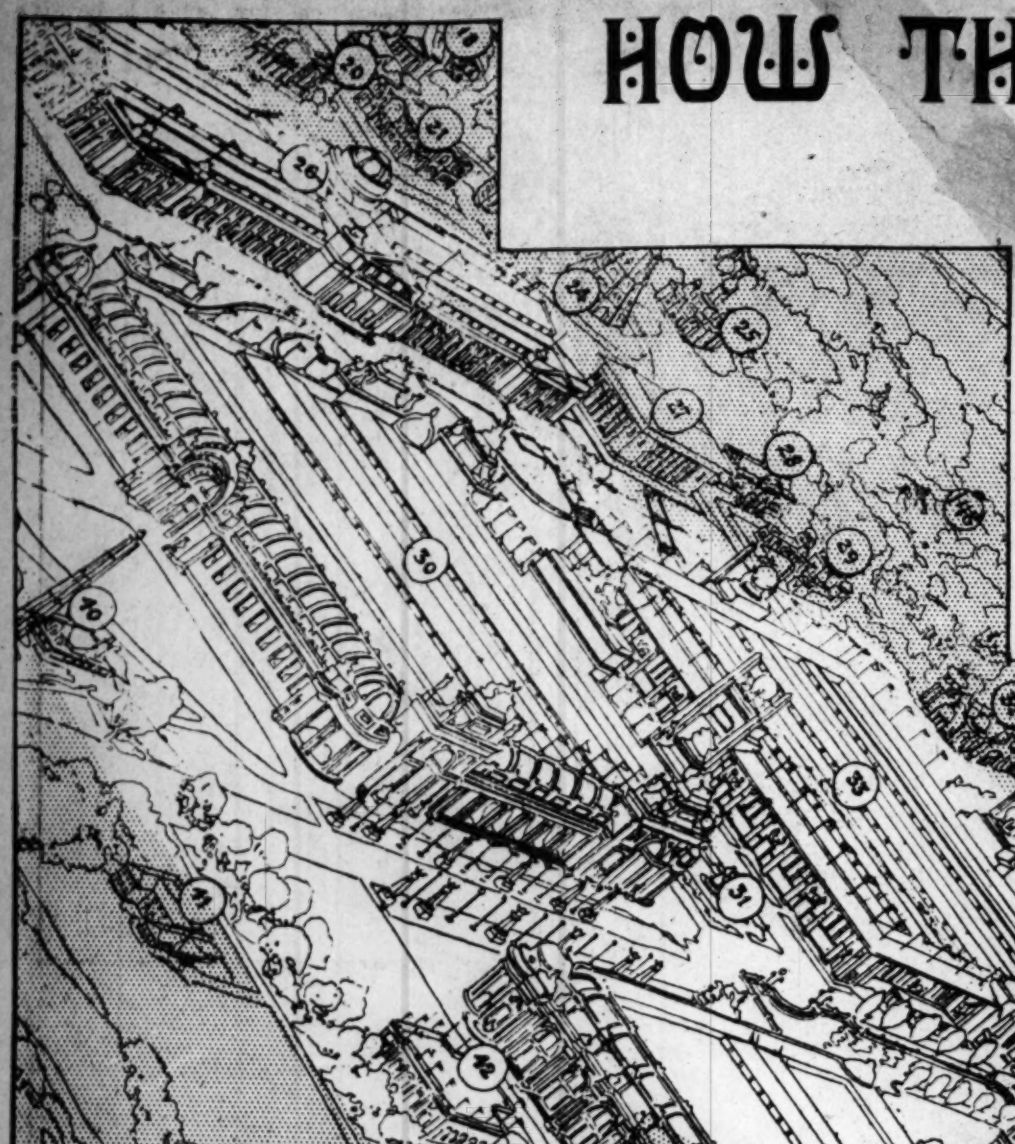
And when will the wreckers complete their work? That is a leading question," said Supt. Bennett, when asked. "That is a question I am being asked by a number of people. President Francis wants to know. Mayor Wells wants to know. The City Council wants to know and all the people who come out here want to know. We expect to finish by the first of the year, or by February of next year. We took the contract to get out in a year, but that was only approximate. After the end of a year our time was to be specified by an arbitration committee."

"It was impossible, you see, to even approximate at all correctly the time it would take for us to get the grounds cleared. You remember that the Exposition Company had to have an extra year for building it. For that reason we agreed on a year, with the condition that the time should be again settled on at the end of the year. An instance of the uncertainty of conditions governing our work was shown right at the start. We took possession last December. It was March or April of this year before the exhibitors got out of the buildings. We were not responsible for that loss of time, of course."

"On the other hand, you may be sure that we will not spend a day more here than is absolutely necessary. We have a more direct interest in seeing this wreck cleared away than has any one else—it is costing us several thousand dollars every day we are here and every week we cut off means a small fortune to us. No penalty attaches to our failure to get the work cleared up in a year, or in any specified length of time."

After the wreckers come the builders again. The Exposition Company has a force of men at work in the State section restoring the park, and they are urging the wreckers off the main portion of the Fair Grounds that they may begin the work of restoration there. Supt. Bennett expresses the opinion that Forest Park will be prettier when the Exposition management finally leaves it than it was before ground was broken for the World's Fair.

Probably one of the longest leases known was granted for a small piece of meadow land, some 16 acres in extent, in Surrey, England. It is for the term of 2900 years and was granted on St. Michael's Day in 1631 at the singular rental of a "red rose



**W**RECKING the World's Fair! Turning into a heap of staff and scrap, iron the greatest Exposition the world ever saw. Tearing down architectural triumphs at which millions of people have gazed in awed wonder and throwing them into an unsightly heap from which men pick material for barns, bridges, cow sheds, tenement houses. Using the room wherein hundreds of thousands of dollars were stored during the World's Fair—the Exposition Bank—for a blacksmith shop, the vaults as a place in which to pile bolts and screws and pickaxes. Throwing a rope around the neck of the magnificent Goddess of Light in the group that crowned the Educational Building and jerking her to the earth to the tune of "Heave-ho; heave-ho—LOOK OUT BELOW!"

Over in the Sunken Gardens crickets sing discordantly. In the marshy swamp where once were the lagoons, frogs croak and what little water is there shows a green scum. Instead of the song of the gondolier, you hear the call of a shift boss as he stands shading his eyes from the sun and urges on with shout and rough reprimand the men who are tugging at the ropes that will pull a wing off of Mrs. Rorer's Cafe at the left of Festival Hall. Everywhere weeds are grown up instead of the flowers that once were. Hats squeak and scuffle in the staff walls and gnaw holes through, and a gray, disreputable cat slinks out from a dark place where it has been hiding, in an attempt to catch one of the squealing vermin—an attempt not frequently successful, if one may judge by the creature's lank lack of flesh.

**A**N ARMY of men swarms over the grounds, here, there and everywhere, carrying out the will of the Master Wrecker—an army of them, but scattered over such a space that you remark at the apparent inadequacy of the force. The timekeeper's sheet shows that 180 of them are hauling and hammering and tearing at the dome of the Electricity Building, but you hear a sight-seer say, complacently, "Why don't they put more men at work? I was over at the Electricity Building just now and not more than a dozen are there."

Such a wreck is this as you would expect of such an Exposition as that was. Magnificent even in its destruction, enormous beyond comprehension, astounding—one might search in the dictionary in vain for adjectives with which to describe it. One hundred million feet of lumber is a part of the wreck. Enough of lumber to build a city that would house 50,000 people. Enough in fact that if the pieces were laid end to end they would reach three-fourths of the way around the earth. Enough to build a live-board fence from New York to San Francisco. One hundred million feet—nearly 20,000 miles of it. And in its destruction this Exposition once more proclaims its greatness beyond any other. Chicago had but 80,000,000 feet of lumber, Buffalo 23,000,000, Omaha 15,000,000.

If you were to take the wrought iron pipe alone that is being torn from its place on the Exposition grounds and under them and solder it together, you could wrap a band of it nine and a half times around the earth. And the wrought iron pipe is only a part of it. There is steel pipe, wood pipe, vitrified pipe, and pipe of all kinds. There will be 10,000 cars of staff and plaster in the wreck. The nail heads that are trimmed off where they protrude above the surface of a timber after the outside boards are pulled away will fill more than 20 cars.

A Chicago wrecking company is carrying on this magnificent work of destruction. The company

bought the World's Fair—the \$50,000,000 Exposition, the company calls it in their advertising—bought it for \$450,000. The Manufactures Building alone cost the Exposition Company \$800,000. The wreckers paid \$600 for the Ohio State Building. It cost \$175,000. They paid \$600 for the German Building that cost Emperor William \$100,000. So it is a wreck of prices as well as of materials. But what could the Exposition managers do? They had no earthly use for the buildings, and it is not every day that a company comes along able and willing to buy up a "\$50,000,000 Exposition." And the cost of the buildings—the money paid the Exposition Company—is the least of the expense of wrecking the World's Fair. Just now the wreckers are disbursing from \$25,000 to \$40,000 every two weeks on payroll, and that is only one item of their expense account.

Where the builders of the L. P. E. left off when

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All shaded buildings and portions of buildings have been torn down, while much inside work has been done on others, except Machinery Hall and Liberal Arts.

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the Fair opened, there the wreckers began when the exhibits were out and the buildings hauled. At the topmost point in one of the gigantic exhibit palaces the wreckers begin and from there they work down, tearing away the building piece by piece, section by section, sometimes a whole side at a time, after the glass has been removed. They work systematically, saving everything possible. Unskilled workmen are employed for the most part, but some of the bosses must know as much about the construction of a building as did the contractor who put these up.

Already the Pike, the state buildings, the foreign section except Brazil, the Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry, Fish and Game buildings, the Barracks, the Philippine Reservation, the Stock Barns, all the hotels and most of the restaurant buildings and a long list of the special buildings, such as the Indian School, the San Francisco Build-

ing on all the buildings except Machinery Hall and the Palace of Liberal Arts. These two still stand as they did when they housed two of the greatest exhibits of the World's Fair, but they probably will not stand so long. The United States Government Building is also intact, but that is because the Government chose to dispose of it by sealed bids and the time when it should become a part of the general wreck was thus delayed. The Art Gallery remains as a permanent Art Museum for St. Louis. Not much work has been done on the power house, just beyond Machinery Hall, for the wrecking company maintains it for fire protection and keeps up steam on the high pressure engine ready to get direct service on any fire that starts. The Chicago House Wrecking Co. owns the Exposition now, and it is the same company that bought the Chicago World's Fair. The disastrous fire that occurred at Chicago still lingers in the memory of these people,

employed and other conditions. A great many of the men are old hands at the business. Some of the bosses have been with Mr. Bennett, general superintendent for the wrecking company, since the World's Fair at Chicago, while not a few of his laborers have been with him several years. These constitute the basis of the gang of workmen, and men are being taken on and laid off constantly. Many of them are of the drifting, semi-hobo class, who will only work a few days at a time, some of them not more than a day, some only a few hours. From 100 to 300 men are changing every day. If you want work you can get it any day by calling before 7 o'clock a. m. at the offices of the wrecking company in the building that was used by the express company during the Fair. It is just inside at the Olive street entrance.

A busy blacksmith plies his trade in the Bank Building, while the stands from which you got your 50-cent coin before entering the grounds during the Fair are now occupied by the time keepers. They have been moved inside. Over in the little waiting room at the head of the gardens, between the Transportation Building and Machinery Hall, an Italian woman has possession and some of the workmen eat there. The gardens themselves are ragged and overgrown with grass and weeds, all their

The most important single piece of wreckage, probably, from the wrecking company's point of view, is the 3,000,000 pounds of copper wire. This wire alone cost the Exposition Company \$600,000, and much of it is as good as new, so far as practical use is concerned. The lumber, possibly, will bring more revenue than this wire, possibly not, for much depends on the condition of the lumber when the wreck is finally cleared away. Many other electrical supplies are among the salvage, one small item being that of something over a million electric light bulbs. Two hundred thousands of these bulbs were used on the Palace of Electricity. One hun-

When demanded." It is not stipulated that the rose shall be the product of this land, which is fortunate, for no such rose grows on the 16 acres.



# ST. LOUIS MAN FORMS \$43,000,000 TRUST

**Consolidation of Street Car-Making Companies All Over Country Brought About by Charles Sutter—\$1,000,000 for an Idea—How an Obscure Organizer in This City Noted the Opportunity for Getting Up a Trust and Went to Work on It—Success Now in Spite of Many Discouragements—Just Who Mr. Sutter Is—A Figure in High Finance Almost Unknown in His Home Town—Keeping Out of the Limelight—Dealing in Millions in a Small Room in the Chemical Building—A Quiet Individual Who Thinks in Big Ideas and Big Figures.**

**H** ST. LOUIS today lives a man who has just perfected the organization of a \$43,000,000 trust. He is a power in financial and business circles throughout the United States, the associate of financiers, a man of big ideas and capable of carrying them out—a promoter, in short, whose ability is exceeded by that of but few in the United States—and in spite of all this his name is scarcely known to the general public. It has come to pass that when a card bearing the name of this man is presented to a bank president, a financier—to any man of much money and many interests and but little time to spend on people whose business he does not know in advance is pretty certain to be worth while—it has come to pass that when this St. Louis man's card is sent in to them they take the time to listen to what he has to say. Further than that, they act on his suggestions these days more frequently than they turn them down.

But this was not always so. Only a few short years ago he knocked in vain for admittance to the charmed circle of high finance. It was only after he had carried out some of his earlier projects by sheer force of his personality and with a persistency of purpose that could be born only from supreme confidence in his own plans, that the high priests of finance began to notice him. After a first few big successes the way became easier and many hands are now stretched out to help him—but he declines to be helped, except where the accommodation is mutual, and is climbing the hill of his own efforts.

This man is Charles Sutter of 3409 Vista avenue, with a downtown office at 1318 Chemical Building. Mr. Sutter is spoken

of in a general way as a "promoter." It would be more nearly correct to call him a "combiner." His business is to effect a combination—a consolidation—of interests that are allied in character but are working in fierce competition for business.

And, withal, there is no man in St. Louis about whom it is as hard to gather information. Mr. Sutter won't talk. On the other hand, he seeks to avoid publicity and puts you off with a smile and a courteous word and a promise—a promise with a condition attached. His friends won't talk—they won't even promise to talk later. They tell you that Mr. Sutter doesn't like the limelight, that he prefers to be "the man behind" and let others have the credit.

Forty-three million dollars is a mighty sum, even for the capitalization of a trust in these days. More of them have less capital. The American Car and Foundry Co., which manufactures railroad cars, has more. It is capitalized at \$60,000,000. Amalgamated Copper had \$153,000,000. Standard Oil has approximately \$100,000,000, and the Steel Trust, the greatest of them all, has \$1,000,000,000. The Sole Leather Trust has \$125,000,000, and there are other big ones.

But the General Electric Co. that Thomas W. Lawson has been hammering so vigorously has only \$42,000,000. The St. Louis Breweries, Ltd., has less than \$9,000,000. The American Book Co. (the school book combine) has \$5,000,000. The American Cereal Co., \$3,340,000. The American Beet Sugar Co., \$19,000,000, and dozens more of the well-known consolidations have a capital stock many times less than that of this new organization just brought into existence by a St. Louis man whose name is scarcely known except to his intimate friends—and to the financiers.

**P**ERHAPS you have been reading in the news dispatches for the last two or three weeks brief references to the consolidation of the street car building firms of the United States into one enormous company. Probably you have, if you are a resident of St. Louis, for street car building is a business that St. Louis is directly interested in. It spends a great many thousand dollars here every year and gives employment to thousands of people. Doubtless you have read in these dispatches that something like \$45,000,000 is involved in the transaction and you have realized vaguely that \$45,000,000 is an enormous sum and one that most of us will never comprehend more clearly than by seeing the figures in print when transactions like the street car builders' consolidation are under consideration.

Possibly you have read that G. Martin Brill, of the J. G. Brill Co. of Philadelphia, is spoken of for president of the proposed combination, that the financial management of the new concern is in the hands of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. of New York, that Davis, Stone & Auerbach and Guthrie, Cravath & Henderson have charge of the legal details. Certainly if you have been following the daily story of the consolidation, you have read that W. T. Van Brunt, Edward H. Harriman's Western Lieutenant, and E. H. Power have been the chief movers in the preliminary negotiations for the purchase of constituent properties.

But have you seen, except once, or maybe twice, and then only in an incidental, casual, vague way, the name of Charles Sutter of St. Louis in any of these dispatches? You certainly have not, for only in that incidental way has Mr. Sutter's name appeared.

And yet Charles Sutter is the directing power behind this gigantic combination. His is the hand that has moved the various companies about on the checkerboard of finance and business, carefully, painstakingly, knowing all the time the exact ends he sought and what the moves were that would make the accomplishment of those ends possible.

Years ago the first glimmer of the possibilities of a combination of the street railway interests came athwart his busy brain. It occurred to him one day when he had occasion to look up some statistics concerning the building of street cars and it was accentuated later and studied over a little when he rode past the St. Louis Car Co.'s shops and had time to think of it. But he was busy then, very busy, with another and earlier of his projects, so he put the street car builders' consolidation idea away in one corner of his memory and labeled it: "For future reference." And after he had cleaned up all

the business in hand one day he began searching through his memory and found this particular notation. He took it up and began work on it.

First he looked the ground over to see that no other dealer in big ideas had discovered the field while he was waiting for time to develop it. He found that there were no location notices filed on it—that it was still the property of whoever might lay claim to it and successfully defend his claim. Then he began to prospect the property a little to see if it were really worth while. He looked up statistics of investment, demand for product, earnings, capitalization. The further he went into it the better the project seemed. It was one of those rich finds—those bonanzas—which other men had walked over, or which, having seen indications of it, they failed to appreciate.

It was the work of a comparatively short time for Mr. Sutter to convince himself that he had a good thing. After that the real trouble was to convince the owners of the different properties that they should consolidate—that it would mean more to them to work together than to work under separate control. There were a few big, broad men among them that he had met in other fields and these he knew could soon be reached. But there were others who were not so broad, who had heard much of "consolidation" as an abstract proposition, but had never thought of it in relation to their own properties and who, on the whole, were a little afraid of the idea.

In those days, too, Mr. Sutter was not so well known in the fields of finance as he is now and had not the resources at his hand. It is the street car builders' consolidation, just recently effected, that has brought him the laurel wreath. It was several years ago that he began it. But it is not one of Charles Sutter's characteristics that he shall easily become discouraged. He believes that all things are possible for him who works hard and is not afraid, and he is a hard worker and that he is not afraid is shown by the single fact that he dared even think of effecting a business consolidation involving \$45,000,000.

He went to work. He saw a few of the street car builders and succeeded in interesting them, more or less. He gained the consent of a few of them to approach others, provided he did not go too far until he had "felt out" the other men. He interested one or two St. Louis capitalists and they put him in touch with others and presently he was in daily consultation with the king bee of them all. The pot began to bubble and then to boil—and one morning the workaday world, which had been paying no attention at all, awoke to read rumors of the com-



ing consolidation and the millions involved. These rumors arose, lived the proverbial nine days and died, only to rise again and again. They became familiar visitors on the horizon of the street railway world and were even the subject of facetious remarks occasionally.

But all this time Charles Sutter was busy with his idea, and he was reaching the right people. And the climax of all his work and worry—no, not worry, for Mr. Sutter is not a worrying man—the climax of all his hard work and courageous persistency came when Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. issued their circular the other day announcing that they would finance a combination of the street car manufacturing interests of the United States. Nineteen companies are to be taken over. They are: J. G. Brill Co., John Stephenson Co., Laclede Car Co., St. Louis Malleable Casting Co., American Car Co., G. C. Kuhlman Co., Cincinnati Car Co., St. Louis Car Co., Wason Manufacturing Co., Osgood, Bradley & Sons, John J. Cummings Car Co., Jewett Car Co., J. M.

Jones' Sons, agents; Laconia Car Co., McGuire-Cummings Manufacturing Co., Peckham Manufacturing Co., Niles Car Manufacturing Co., Journal Bearing Co., Easy Access Door Co. Of these the four following are St. Louis companies: St. Louis Car Co., Laclede Car Co., American Car Co., St. Louis Malleable Casting Co. They are among the biggest in the United States.

The actual capitalization of the company, aside from other moneys involved, will be \$43,000,000, divided into \$15,500,000 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$27,500,000 common stock. A \$13,000,000 issue of first mortgage and collateral trust sinking fund 5 per cent 30-year bonds is proposed, \$11,000,000 to be issued with the formation of the company and \$2,000,000 to be held in reserve. The annual net earnings of the constituent companies is placed at \$1,263,391, while the estimated earnings for the first year of the consolidated companies is \$2,400,000. The immediate assets of the new company, in the nature of raw materials, cars in the

shops, cash and accounts receivable is estimated at \$6,400,000, and many valuable patents and patent rights will become the property of the associated firms, while much patent litigation will be settled or avoided.

When you want to see Charles Sutter you go up in the elevator at the Chemical Building—up, up to the thirteenth floor. Then you go back and around until you find room 1318, and there, in one of a suite occupied by different men and interests, you will find your man if he is in town. Much of the time he is not in town, for his interests keep him going and coming from New York, Philadelphia and Boston. You can get to see him without trouble—as a matter of fact that is the least of your troubles if it is information concerning Mr. Sutter's business affairs and career you are after. And you will be treated with the greatest courtesy, even when you are failing to get what you have come after.

He is a small man, is Mr. Sutter, but he stands so firm and flat-footed before you, and with such

A few of the large number of well-known trusts that are capitalized below that of the consolidation of street car building interests effected by a little-known St. Louis man:

Consolidated Street Car Building Firms		\$43,000,000
General Electric Co.	42,000,000	
American Asphalt Co.	30,000,000	
American Cotton Oil	30,000,000	
Railway Steel Spring Co.	27,000,000	
Bicycle Trust	26,000,000	
Colorado Fuel and Iron	25,900,000	
United Copper Co. (Heinze)	25,000,000	
Swift & Co.	25,000,000	
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	24,900,000	
American Writing Paper Co.	24,000,000	
Tennessee Coal and Iron	23,000,000	
National Sugar Refining Co.	20,000,000	
Royal Baking Powder Co.	20,000,000	
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.	17,000,000	
American Shipbuilding Co.	15,000,000	
Union Typewriter Co.	14,000,000	
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.	10,000,000	
St. Louis Breweries (Ltd.)	9,000,000	
American Book Co. (school books)	5,000,000	
American Cereal Co.	3,000,000	

assurance, that you forget his lack of any considerable physical proportions. He looks straight at you with those firm but frank blue eyes, and he talks straight at you. He tells you what he will do and what he won't do and convinces you that he is right about it. You wonder if that is the manner he has so successfully used in convincing the moneyed men of the country that his plans are feasible and you wonder immediately afterwards what his history is and whether he was always as prosperous and self-assured as he seems to be now.

But just as you have decided to ask him about these things he suddenly darts out of the reception room where he has met you and into his own office, leaving you alone. He must start to New York this very afternoon to finish the details of his car consolidation and he has no time to talk further. Some other time. "After I think it over I'll talk to you, if"—Always that "if."

And from the first he has met you with the query: "How do you know that I am concerned in this matter? Who told you that I had anything to do with it?" Not once does he admit the success that most men would be proud to talk about.

"You're on the right track," said an official of one of the St. Louis car building companies. "Sutter, the man, all right—but don't you pull your pencil on me," and he throws up his hands in terror that is not entirely assumed. "Sutter doesn't want any notoriety," he explains, "and I don't propose to have him flying into me for telling things."

But he adds as you go out the door: "You're on the right track, I'll tell you that much, and I would like to see Sutter get the credit. He's the man who first interested our people, and who brought the heads of the various companies together. E. H. Power is spoken of for president, and it was Sutter who brought him to St. Louis."

Nor is this Mr. Sutter's first big combination. He has effected others, but you can get even less light on them than on this last one, for they did not attract so much attention. One man who was interested with him in a recent consolidation, like the car company official, protested that he could tell nothing, for he knew so well that it would bring the indignation of his friend down on his head. It is estimated, however, by one who is close to this bustling St. Louisian, that the street car manufacturers' consolidation will net him a fee amounting up toward the millions.

And this present success has come within the last five or six years. Previous to that he was known as a hustler, but it was long before he struck that highway to success—but he doesn't talk even about those days of what must have been discouragements.

William Marion Reedy of St. Louis, of whom Mr. Sutter speaks as his close friend for 15 years or more, says of the consolidation of the street car builders' companies and his work:

"Charles Sutter of St. Louis evolved and perfected the scheme to consolidate all the street car manufacturing interests in a \$43,000,000 combination. His commission will be up in the million dollar region. This, after the Big Cincin has been whipsawing him in local ventures for about 15 years. He never lost his courage or his temper, or his passion for calm and clear enunciation of words. He never complained when he was blocked in anything, and though for years he could hear the banks calling as insistently as Tommy Atkins hears the East a callin', he never had a hardiword to tell, and usually he was helping out some fellow worse off than himself. A game little man is Charles Sutter, and some of those who obstructed his efforts in the past are now coming into his camp to tell him they were with him right along. What more does a man want than that? It's better than the money that makes it come about."

In his earlier days, as Mr. Reedy intimates, Mr. Sutter's ways were not necessarily rose-strewn, although he always managed to get along. His success has been almost entirely due to his own efforts and he has worked his way from the bottom. Fifteen years or more ago he narrowly escaped a fortune in the possession of an underground conduit franchise. He had secured the franchise from the City Council after hard work, but was unable to satisfactorily finance a company to take care of it. Finally the franchise slipped from his grasp, and when the city ordered the wires under ground Mr. Sutter's old franchise holder was in the possession of some of the public utilities companies. Later, he was associated with Frank R. Tate in the erection of the Columbia Theater building and, for awhile, in the company that operated the theater. He has lived in St. Louis for a great many years, if he is not actually a native of the town.

Mr. Sutter was married first to a Miss Rose, and after her death was married to Mrs. F. A. Bontemps, who is still living. He has two children, a boy and a girl. The son is at present a student in an Eastern college.

## COSTLY AND CURIOUS CARPETS.

**A** MAGNIFICENT Persian carpet has just been brought to England as a present from the Shah to the King. It is entirely handmade, and its manufacture, despite the number of workers employed, took upwards of three years to complete. It is of most artistic and intricate design, into which the King's name, "Edward VII," is woven.

The palatial hall of the Goldsmiths' Co., in Foster lane, contains three costly carpets made at the factory at Wilton, near Salisbury. The largest, which is in the Court drawing room, and measures 40 feet 2 inches by 26 feet 9 inches, is of a rich crimson surrounding a center, 10 feet by 9 feet, consisting of the company's arms in their heraldic coloring of blue, green, red and purple, upon a white ground, and inclosed in a border of festooned roses with medallions at each corner. In setting the pile of this carpet, which weighs about 1200 pounds, over 5,500,000 knots were, it is said, used.

Another company, that of the Girdlers, possesses

a carpet which in historic interest is probably unique. It was manufactured in the reign of Charles I at the factory founded by Akbar the Great at Lahore, to the order of Robert Bell, who, in 1634, was the master of the company. The carpet, which is 24 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, is worked with the company's crest and arms, the martyrdom of St. Lawrence, on either side of which are the donor's arms and two bales of merchandise, on which are his initials and trade-mark.

At the time of the great fire this carpet was saved from destruction, only to fall upon Gothic age that regarded it as mere floor covering, and from year to year it grew more dirty and dilapidated. From this scandalous neglect it was rescued a few years since by some members of the Court more discriminating than the majority, and, after a thorough renovation, was placed in a finely carved oak frame and hung above the high table.

The prayer carpet on view at South Kensington is

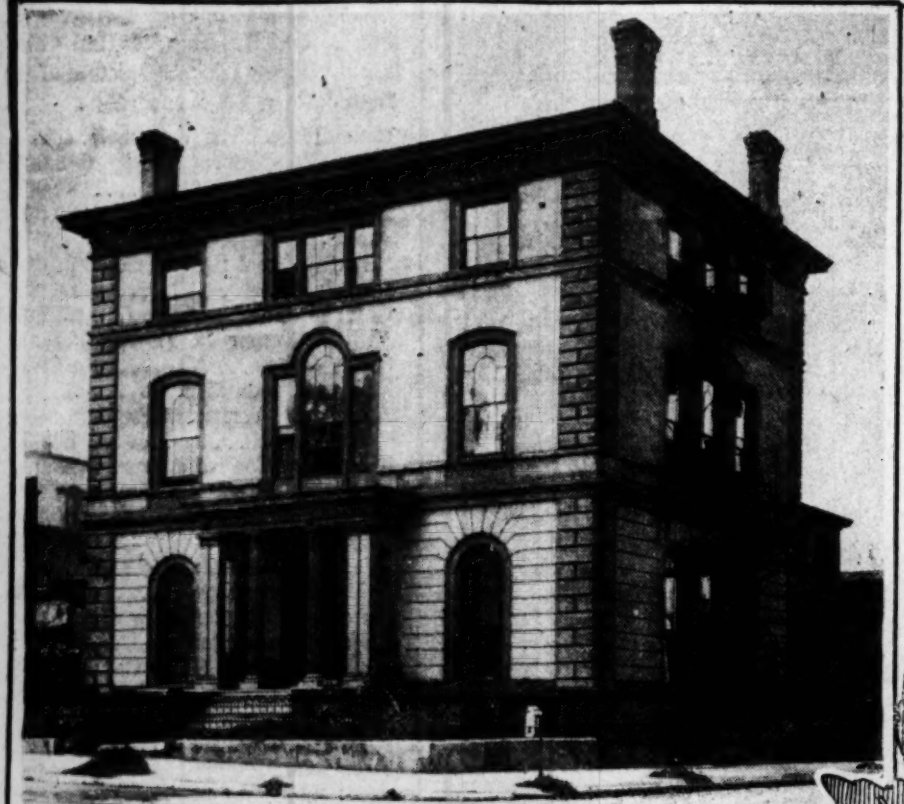
a splendid specimen. Measuring some 33 feet by 20 feet, it was purchased at a cost of \$12,500, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late William Morris, the poet, who, with other gentlemen, gave a handsome subscription for that purpose. It came originally from the mosque at Ardabil, for which it was made in the year 946 of the Hegira (A. D. 1540) by Maksood of Kashan, a fact which—together with a pious maxim—is recorded in words which are woven into the texture of the carpet itself.

A curious carpet has lately been manufactured at Caesarea. It is a representation of the Battle of Trafalgar, depicting that moment in the engagement when Nelson received his fatal wound. The carpet, which is entirely of silk, is 7 feet by 6 feet and took two girls 14 months to weave. It was sold for \$2000. Another historical event, the recapture of Buda from the Turks in 1686, was the subject of a carpet manufactured at the Beauvais factory, established in 1664, for Mme. de Maintenon.



# ST. LOUIS BOARDING HOUSES, MANSIONS OF YESTERDAY

"ROOMS" and "BOARD"  
Where the Rich of St. Louis Lived  
But a Few Years Ago.



FORMER RESIDENCE OF  
MR. and MRS. E. A. HITCHCOCK,  
1603 LUCAS PLACE.—BOARDING HOUSE

Beautiful and Costly Homes Left Stranded by the Westward Residence Movement—Lucas Place, Yesterday the Row of Millionaires, Today a Colony of Boarding Houses—History of Some of These Deserted Homes and the Fortunes Which Built Them.

THE rich of St. Louis do not live in their ancestral homes. St. Louis isn't that kind of a city. In its rapid growth into the west it has left high and dry those hallowed halls which were the homes of the first people of St. Louis. It would "stagger" a European to learn that the mansion of his forbears had fallen into the hands of the workaday world and been made a boarding house; but that sort of thing is so common in St. Louis that no one thinks anything about it and the fami-

with marble columns and marble floors, and not a few of them architecturally fit to stand among the homes of the rich upon Fifth avenue, in New York City.

LUCAS PLACE of today is an aisle between big boarding houses. From the old Exposition Building up to Jefferson avenue there is little else upon either side of the street than the homes of those semi-transients who make up the bulk of the city's population between its mercantile section and its outlying residence district. It is safe to say that there are few, if any, boarding house sections in the world which can boast such architectural pretentiousness as that of this neighborhood, where the signs "ROOMS," "BOARDERS," etc

full an obligation amounting to \$800,000 when How failed and eventually costing Filley more than a million. Filley had indorsed for How, and he shouldered the burden and paid the debt. He was also a resident of Lucas Place.

His brother, O. D. Filley, another of the early millionaires of the city and a former St. Louis Mayor, also lived in the place, his old home standing at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street and Lucas Place. (It must be understood that Lucas Place is Locust street, from Fourteenth street to Jefferson avenue.)

Ethan Allen Hitchcock, the present Secretary of the Interior, was a resident of Lucas Place in the latter half of its halcyon days. Mr. Hitchcock and his brother, Henry, came to St. Louis from New England. They married sisters in the Collier family—a wealthy St. Louis family which owned then and continues in possession today of the mercantile block bounded by Third and Fourth streets, east and west, and Washington avenue and St. Charles street, north

and south. Ethan Allen Hitchcock built his home in Lucas Place and lived there until some fifteen years ago, when he joined the procession westward and located in Vandeventer Place. Many of the millionaires of the city remained in the place even later than that, and it might be said to have continued the home of the wealthiest class in the city up to 20 years ago.

In fact, the millionaires have not wholly abandoned Lucas Place even now. Rufus J. Lackland, the millionaire President of the Boatmen's Bank, still lives in the place in a mansion of the old type, fashionable in St. Louis more than a quarter of a century ago.

Few of these fine old houses of the place are as much as fifty years old, and few are as new as thirty years. They were almost all built in the period from 1860 to 1875. In those days as much as three-fourths of the whole number of millionaires of the city lived in the 10 blocks from Fourteenth street up to Jefferson avenue, and those that shared the place with them were all wealthy people. Carlos F. Greeley, founder of the biggest wholesale grocery concern in St. Louis, lived there, as did such rich men as Oliver Hart and Edgar Ames and such wealthy

families as the Semples and Brays. The Maffitts lived there, but they were comparatively late comers to the place. Mrs. Julia Maffitt, a prominent figure in the later history of St. Louis, lived on the northeast corner of Eighteenth street and the place. This noble old house was considered one of the finest residences in the city when it was built. Mrs. Maffitt was a sister of Charles P. Chouteau and the aunt of the present Pierre Chouteau. She was accounted the richest woman in St. Louis for several years prior to her death. She left an estate valued at some four millions.

One of the last and finest of the homes built in Locust street was that of Mrs. J. L. D. Morrison, and it was there she reigned as a social queen for many years before she moved to her present home on Lindeil boulevard. Her old home was at Twenty-eighth and Locust streets, and it remains today a very stately and costly old house, one of the sort which did it stand in some old estate of Europe, would be treasured and admired as one of the most beautiful of ancient baronial halls.

The Patchens and Gordons, who were the Lindell heirs in St. Louis, built at the northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Lucas Place some thirty-five years ago, another beautiful residence of the old type, and the Bucks built another on Lucas, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

Daniel Catlin, a millionaire whose present home is in Vandeventer Place, was a dweller in Lucas Place prior to the exodus, and the home of Henry F. Turner, one of the wealthy men of St. Louis 25 years ago, was at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and Lucas. N. C. Chapman, whose wife was a daughter of Hudson E. Bridge, lived on the south side of Lucas Place, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and the old home of Nathan Cole, a former St. Louis Mayor, was at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Lucas. This old Turner home remains one of

the finest abandoned mansions of Lucas Place today. It is rich in marble columns and marble floors and mantels.

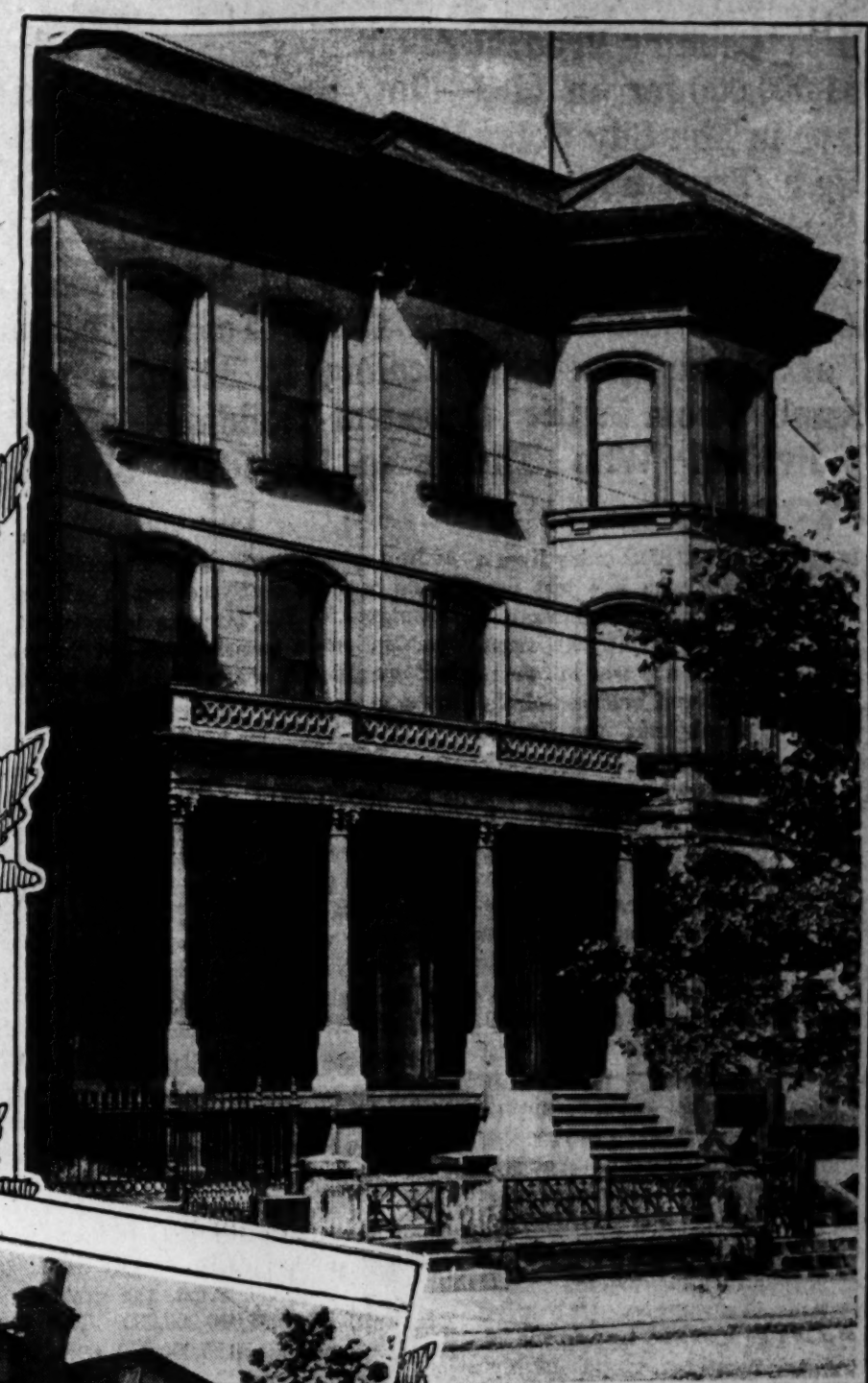
Col. J. W. Paramore, who built the Cotton Belt Railroad, lived at the southeast corner of Seventeenth and Lucas, and the home of John T. Davis, the richest man in St. Louis at the time of his death, was on the north side of Lucas Place, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second, through the greater part of his business career. Dr. J. B. Johnson, who married a Lucas, lived at the northeast corner of Twenty-second and Lucas.

James H. Lucas, for whom Lucas Place was named, moved up to the place from Ninth and Olive, where the Frisco Building stands. The old Lucas home there was occupied by a French restaurateur after the Lucas family left it, and there are many persons here who can remember when it was the Restaurant Porcher. Dr. Johnson moved out to the place from the southwest corner of Tenth and Pine. The old Johnson home remained there on Pine street for some time after it was abandoned as a residence, but it is not there now. Just east of its site is a residence of the old type which many, doubtless, have often observed. It carries the ever-present "ROOMS" sign.

Robert Campbell, who built and owned the old Southern Hotel, lived in Lucas Place, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, as did Thomas Allen, who built the Iron Mountain Road. Mr. Allen married Miss Ann Russell of St. Louis, for whose family Russell avenue was named.

Col. John O'Fallon's home was at 2813 Pine street. Edmund Harrison lived in the same block. John D. Perry, father of Mrs. D. R. Francis, lived at the northeast corner of Pine and Twenty-ninth, and it was there the President of the World's Fair did his courting. The house became the headquarters for the Y. M. C. A. after its abandonment as a residence.

E. C. Simmons, the millionaire hardware man, was army whose watchwords are "ROOMS" and



FORMER RESIDENCE OF  
MRS. JULIA MAFFITT,  
1727 LUCAS AVE.—  
NOW VACANT.

FORMER RESIDENCE OF E. C. SIMMONS,  
2727 OLIVE ST.—NOW USED BY THE  
REGIMENT AS ARMORY.

a fine home east of Grand avenue. Twenty years ago he began the construction of a house at 2727 Olive street, intending that it should cost some \$10,000. He amplified the plans and made it a \$40,000 house. The family lived in it about ten years, and then went out to Westmoreland Place. The old Simmons home has doubtless been observed by thousands of persons who do not know its history. It is on the north side of the street and has been from time to time a clubhouse of some sort. It was for quite a while the home of the Office Men's Club.

Many of the families which built these fine old houses have never surrendered ownership in them. There are numbers of the old mansions down in Lucas Place which are taxed in names synonymous with wealth.

The exodus to the West End has now advanced the ranks of the boarders as far west as Grand avenue, where there are quite a number of abandoned mansions. Almost everyone is familiar with the home of the University Club, on the northwest corner of Grand and Washington. That is the George W. Allen home. It was built for some \$125,000, much more than has been paid for almost any of the finest modern homes in any of the fashionable residence places further west.

The old University Club home was the ancestral home in St. Louis of the Walsh family. It is down at Twenty-seventh and Pine, a fine old mansion of the Colonial type, with tall brick columns and a great fence around the grounds. This was the home of Edward Walsh, father of Julius Walsh, President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and one of the prominent figures in the St. Louis Terminal Co. and the Suburban Railroad Co. The club had moved to the Walsh home from the northeast corner of Broadway and Olive, where it had quarters upon the upper floors of the Commonwealth Trust Building.

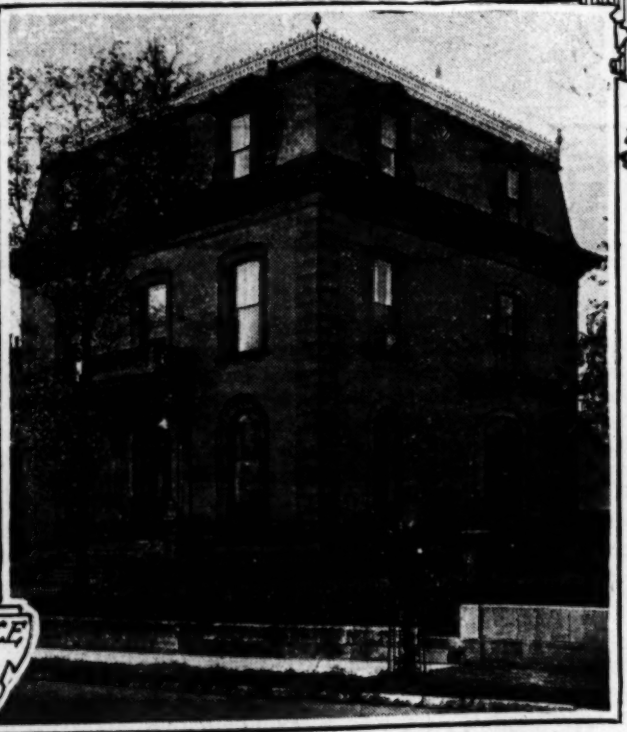
There is another district where the ancestral homes of old St. Louis families have been long stranded by the west-moving tide. It is down on Chouteau avenue, where many of the notables of the city formerly lived. For instance, Joseph Brown, a former Mayor and wealthy man of St. Louis, lived down on the south side of Chouteau, between Ninth and Tenth, and his old home still stands there, though long ago deserted by life which once accounted it one of the first homes of St. Louis. The Browns entertained a great deal, and Miss Jennie Brown was a belle of the city, of whom it was related that she danced with the Prince of Wales when the now King of England passed through St. Louis in 1860.

These old homes have a certain pathos about them. One sees them in scarcely any but an elegiac mood. Imagery reposses them with the fashionables whose homes they were. One thinks of the brilliant wedding they have known, the romances, the beautiful women and the brilliant men. There is a somber dignity about them.

These fine old mansions were lost in the shuffle—the shuffle westward. They were new and beautiful as recently as 30 years ago. St. Louis is still booming out over the western plains as the far-running tides of Fundy. How long can the present West End resist it? How long until the rich people that built them and live in them now slip out at the west doors while there slips in at the east doors that doors whose watchwords are "ROOMS" and "BOARDERS"?



FORMER RESIDENCE OF  
BEN O'FALLON,  
2227 LUCAS AVE.—  
NOW A BOARDING HOUSE.



FORMER RESIDENCE OF  
JESSE ARNOT,  
203 NORTH EWING AVE.—  
NOW VACANT. WAS BOARDING HOUSE DURING WORLD'S FAIR.

lies concerned accept the situation as a matter of course.

It is true more or less of most big American cities that the fashionable residence district is nomadic and leaves in its wake fine homes which are the recognized heritage of the landlady. But it is doubtful if there is another big city in which this sort of thing has occurred so much as it has here, and where one may find the landlady's inheritance of such architectural dignity as it is found here. The east central part of St. Louis is full of really fine homes which were built by the wealthy families of St. Louis and soon abandoned to that great host of boarders whose gongfalons are quickly lifted over a once fashionable residence district, deserted by the people that built it.

There is little else upon Lucas Place from Fourteenth street to Jefferson avenue but these abandoned homes of the rich families of St. Louis. They are noble old mansions, almost all of stone, some of them three and four stories high, many of them

appear upon homes built only 20 and 40 years ago at costs ranging from \$25,000 to \$125,000.

The genesis of Lucas Place rests in the career of Judge J. B. C. Lucas, who was appointed a territorial judge for Missouri by President Millard Fillmore. Judge Lucas was the most successful of the early real estate investors of St. Louis, and he acquired much of the very heart of the city. He had a farm just on the west outskirts of town, and his farmhouse stood upon the present site of the Coliseum. Lucas Place was named for his son, James H. Lucas. The Lucas fortune became the biggest west of the Alleghenies. Antedating the great fortunes of the California gold fields, it was accounted one of the half dozen big accumulations of wealth in the United States, aggregating some \$17,000,000 at the death of the man who acquired it.

James H. Lucas was one of the first residents in Lucas Place. He purchased there a house which had been built by John How, a former Mayor of St. Louis. How was a prominent business man of the city, and failed. His failure was one of the big financial collapses of the city's history, for he took down with him Giles F. Filley, who had a very wholesome fame in St. Louis for having paid in



# STRANGE GAS METER REVELATIONS IN ST. LOUIS

## A Surprising State of Affairs in the Cellars of the City Which May Surprise Many People.



**For More Than Ten Years the Ordinance Requiring That Meters Be Inspected by the City Had Been Virtually Obsolete—How One Consumer Proved His Meter Five Per Cent Too Fast and Secured Judgment for a Rebate on His Bill—Vice-President of the Gas Company Admits There Are Some 25,000 Illegal Meters in the City—Human Distrust of the Most Whimsical of Mechanical Devices.**

**AS** the meter system of measuring gas been a farce in St. Louis for perhaps 10 years? This question is raised by revelations of the last few weeks.

A fortnight ago the Laclede Gas Light Co. and the Stephens Lithographing Co. engaged in a lawsuit over a gas bill before Justice Anthony O'Halloran. The lithographing company contended that its meter had been proven by private test to register 5 per cent more gas than was burned. It was also declared that the meter responsible for the dispute had never been tested and stamped by the City Inspector of Lighting, as the law de-

This distrust of the gas meter is stronger in some than in others, but there is a school which stimulates any that are weak in the unfaith. It is the stage, where from time out of mind the comedian has said, "You lie like a gas meter," wherat the audiences always have gustily laughed.

ployees of the gas company to testify. The testimony of at least one of these witnesses was incredible in the face of the fact that he is employed by the company. He said that 90 per cent of the gas meters of St. Louis are inaccurate, and that half of them run too fast. The court decided that the lithographing company was entitled to a rebate of 5 per cent upon its bill.

During the trial one of the private inspectors declared that there are thousands of gas meters in St. Louis today which do not bear the stamp of the City Inspector of Lighting and which are, therefore, in violation of law. The Sunday Post-Dispatch asked the gas company for a statement upon this matter, and the company admitted that a farcical state of affairs, which it claims to be remedying, has existed here. So completely have the meters been left to their own whims, and so far has the legal protection to the consumer against these irregularities been ignored and overlooked, that the situation is not too strongly pictured when the gas meter is represented as holding a gun to the consumer's head.

BY THE OBSERVER.

THE contest over the gas bill of the Stephens Lithographing Co. is a little matter—a cloud like a man's hand, but it speedily became a tornado, which drove half the householders into their cellars, not to take refuge from the storm, but to have a look at their gas meters.

It is not too much to say that the testimony and

you are burning?

No, you don't know these things? Like the gas meter, you work in the dark.

The plaintiff in this interesting suit suspected that his gas meter was registering more gas than he was burning. He engaged an independent testing company to test his meter. The testing company took another meter to the cellar and attached it to the supply pipe between the old meter

and the ceiling of the cellar. The gas passed through both meters, pressure and pressure alike. The test showed that the old meter registered 5 per cent more gas than the consumer was using. The Court accepted the correction, and the consumer was allowed a 5 per cent rebate on his bill. The company tested the meter and found it less than 4 per cent fast. It appealed from the judgment given against it by the Justice Court.

This case stirred St. Louis as a ton of brick heaved into a placid pool. The community indicated a disposition to sit up and take notice of its gas meters. The case was discussed and the meters cursed. The awakening was not so much due to definite evidence as to this particular meter alone as it was to the general testimony as to the unreliability of meters. An expert now with the gas company testified that not more than fifty per cent of the company meters in St. Louis are accurate, all the rest being either fast or slow. Another employee went further, declaring that no more than 10 per cent of the meters in St. Louis are accurate.

One of the company's experts testified that the tendency of a gas meter is to run slow. The court applied this knowledge to the case of the gas meter in question, which had been in three years and had not been tested in that time. Naturally, the court wondered what the speed of the meter must have been when it was put in, considering that it was put in three years ago, that the tendency of meters is to slow down with time, and that it was still running too fast.

An additional allegation made at the trial was that this meter was never tested, sealed and stamped by the City Lighting Inspector and that according to the law the company placing and owning it is liable to a fine of \$5 for every day of the three years that the meter has been in.

The independent testing of gas meters is a business which has but recently interposed itself between the producer and the consumer of gas. It is doubtful if many people are aware that there is any such independent umpire to settle the ever-recurring disputes between the company which sells gas and the citizen that buys it. The natural procedure would be to appeal to the City Inspector of Lighting and ask him to test your meter, but it seems that a great many people never do this, an omission which has created a field for the independents. A. W. Pow-ell, one of the independents, said to the Sunday Post-Dispatch:

"A gas meter is just like a watch. It is no more or less trustworthy without frequent testing. We would not think of carrying our watches year after year without comparing them with standard time; but we will permit our gas meters to run in our cellars, year after year, without a thought that they are unreliable."

"I believe that less than 10 per cent of the gas meters of St. Louis are accurately registering the quantities of gas consumed. Some of these are running fast; others are running slow. I have yet to find one running slow, but I believe some of them are.

"A few days ago I found a gas meter which was placed seven years ago. I tested it and found it running 25 per cent too fast. It has not been tested since it was put in until I tested it the other day. The customer that has it has entered suit for the recovery of a rebate upon what he has paid for gas.

"I believe there are many gas meters in St. Louis which have been placed in violation of law; that is, without having been tested by the City Inspector and sealed and stamped by him before they were placed in the cellars. Any one may easily determine if a meter has been placed in conformance with the law, for the city stamp is soon found if it is there."

These independent testers declare that the City

Inspector of Lighting is without the proper apparatus for accurate tests of gas meters and that the meters tested by the city before they are placed are far from trustworthy.

The City Lighting Inspector's office reports that in the fiscal year ending last April the department tested 90,000 gas meters, and that subsequent testings have since averaged about 7000 per month. The department approximates the whole number of gas meters in the city at about 150,000. Many of these are new meters placed within the last two years. The old ones have been in service for varying periods of time. The experts who testified in the suit of the Stephens Lithographing Co. made no distinction between old meters and new ones. One witness named James, whom Justice O'Halloran considered the most expert of those that testified, declared that 90 per cent of the meters in the city are inaccurate. This witness stated that he is an employee of the gas company. The Court could scarcely reconcile this fact with the testimony and asked the witness particularly if he is at this time employed as an expert by the gas company. The witness said he was.

The attention of Mr. E. G. Cowdery, Vice-President and General Manager of the Laclede Gas Light Co., was called to the fact by the Sunday Post-Dispatch. He said he did not know if it were a fact that an employee of the company had made such statements in court, or, if he had made them, whether he was an employee of the company. He additionally said:

"The gas meter is as reliable as any mechanical device, and we do everything possible to make our meters honest. We want the consumer to have confidence in us, and I am doing everything I can to invite this confidence. I found the meter system

of the city in a bad state when I came here, and I did not lose any time getting a complete overhauling under way. I have talked with the City Inspector of Lighting about it, and we are complying with the law just as fast as the meters are being

## How to Tell If Your Meter Has Been Tested

**T**HE O K stamp now in use by the City Inspector of Lighting is a paper stamp about 3x1 1/2 inches, printed in red and black. It is placed upon the top of the meter, and is easily found, if there, by wiping the dust off. The old city stamp is of thin metal, slightly smaller than a silver dollar. If it is on your meter it can be easily found. If your meter does not bear either of these stamps it has not been tested by the City Inspector of Lighting and has been placed in service in violation of law. If you have two meters—one for fuel gas and one for lighting gas—they are separate and independent machines, and one O K stamp does not suffice for both. If you suspect that your meter is inaccurate, the City Inspector of Lighting will inspect it for you. If it is right, or so nearly right as to make no difference, the test will cost you \$1; if it is at fault to any considerable extent the test will cost you nothing.

replaced. The city has not had funds sufficient to enable its testers to keep up with our men, but if the whole number of 150,000 meters now in service in the city, only 25,000 of them remain untested and unstamped by the city. These will have to be tested and stamped by next November. We are doing it just as fast as we can. It is a big task to take out so many meters, and one that requires some time.

"In overhauling the meters we found about 10 per cent of them inaccurate. The most of them were running too slow. This is because, while a number of accidents can cause a meter to run too slow, only one, too much heat drying the bellows,

can make a meter register too fast. We found cases where our meters had been running too fast, and voluntarily made a rebate to those customers; upon the other hand, where we found meters running too slow, we tried to collect what we thought was due us. We found this a hard matter, you may imagine. We found 5000 meters not measuring gas at all. These customers were getting their gas free. We moved against them to collect what was due us, and they have been paying in from \$10 to \$150 each.

"We have nothing to hide. Anyone is welcome to visit and investigate our method of testing our meters. We do it with a prover which is furnished by the United States Government. The city uses the same device in the supplemental test. I believe this to be absolutely honest, and I believe every customer of ours will believe so if he or she will make an investigation."

Harold Freeman of England, who was a prominent Oxford University cyclist in the seventies, began keeping an exact record of his cycling mileage in 1877. Since then he has ridden 172,750 miles, which must be the long-distance cycling record. The whole of this cycling, equal to nearly seven times around the globe, has been accomplished on Beaton Bumpers. Of late years Mr. Freeman has averaged over 10,000 miles per annum, and the record is more remarkable by the fact that he is not a winter rider, and therefore the whole of this huge mileage has been amassed during what is usually known as "the season."

The "doll army" in the Paris Army Museum contains 19,000 figures of soldiers about two inches high, in five great cases. The armor and uniforms of every military branch are represented with the utmost exactitude. The picturesque work occupied the lifetime of an old Alsatian, who fought under the "Little Corporal."



# PRETTY ST. LOUIS CHORUS GIRL IS AN ARTIST

Miss Ella Cochran, an "End Girl" on the Delmar Stage Makes Clever Pen Pictures of Stage Types--Some Dainty Sketches She Has Made and What She Says of Them.



**I**N the chorus at the summer theater of Delmar Garden there is a little chorus girl whom, doubtless, many have noticed. She is a pretty girl with a sweet face and brown hair and eyes, and there is something distinctive about her. One watches her almost unconsciously, as if trying to make out what it is about her that arrests attention, aside from her prettiness. The discovery is soon made. It is the way she has of looking off into space, as if her thoughts were far away. Many that have watched her have wondered of what she was thinking. Here is the answer:

This pretty chorus girl is an artist. She does dainty and pretty work with a pen. Her pictures have little flashes of humor in them, sometimes, and at other times a delicacy that is like the veil of a fairy. When she looks out into space in that thought-far-off way, she is thinking of pictures she would like to draw, pictures she is going to draw and pretty faces she would love to catch with her pen—for pretty faces are her forte in art.

She is Miss Ella Cochran of 1426 Good-fellow avenue, a St. Louis girl who is on the stage for the first time this season. Her stage name is Beatrice Fairfax. She is a soprano, and her voice and prettiness account for the fact that she is one of the five girls remaining in the Delmar chorus from the original organization. The stage manager has weeded out rigorously, but little Beatrice Fairfax, with her tilting chin and her dreamy look, has easily survived. There are hundreds of patrons of the Delmar Theater who would miss her did she leave. They may not know her name—but

they know the girl, and they will easily recognize her by the portrait upon this page.

**G**IRLS have stepped forth from the chorus into many things, proving their versatility, but the chorus girl artist is new. There are many stage folk that are clever with a drawing pen, but this sort of thing has rather been confined to Francis Wilson, who draws grotesque theatrical cartoons; Tim Murphy, who makes ludicrous caricatures of Tim Murphy, and people of that prominence. Artistically, the chorus girl has been little suspected—that is, strictly from the pen and ink point of view, for the art of pleasing has been associated with chorus girls from the time the very first row of them danced out upon the stage. The term artist is one which must be piloted through dangerous shoals in applying it to anyone about the stage. The lowliest charge of a press agent is an artist, but when he says this he does not mean that he or she can make pictures. He does mean that the

superior brand of entertainment of which he or she is capable lifts him or her above the heads of the mass of stage folk and carefully deposits him or her upon that pinnacle which is the reward of one whose acting is microscopically perfect. If one is to credit the averments of these publicists of the theater, then the stage swarms with artists, and none of these are of minor magnitude.

But a real artist—ah, that is another thing.

"I make pictures because it is a natural and pleasant pastime with me," says Miss Cochran. "I have always had some talent. I was fond of drawing lessons at school, and was often complimented. I have never taken any other training than that given me in the public schools of St. Louis and Clayton. I do very little of it now, because my duties with the chorus at Delmar pretty much fill my time.

"I formerly attempted nothing but copies. I was very fond of the Gibson and Christy pictures and those of their type, and the most of the original drawings I have done has been along that line. I have not thought of leaving the stage to give my whole time to drawing. Indeed, I have not had any opportunity to do so, and if I did have one I doubt if I would accept it. I am very fond of the stage. I wanted to go upon it long before an opportunity

came. I secured an introduction to the Delmar manager and was accepted for the chorus. You know they test our voices and compel us to meet a number of requirements. The work has been quite delightful. It has been hard, but I like it. We have two afternoons a week off, and I generally spend this leisure drawing something."

The love of Gibson and Christy pictures shows itself in much that Miss Cochran draws. You may observe that for yourself in her pictures upon this page, although these are all original drawings and not copies.

"How did I choose the name Beatrice Fairfax?" she asked. "O, you know the song in 'Babes in the Land,' which refers everything to Beatrice Fairfax. We used to sing that a good deal, and I just took the name for my own use. I don't know that I had any good reason for wanting a stage name, but most people take one."

She laughed lightly, and then she uttered a flash of that humor which scintillates in that picture of hers entitled "Careful, Fatty." She thought a moment after saying she did not know why she called her name upon going to the stage, and then she said:

"I guess that is all the chance I'll have to change it, so I took that."

The humor of it was as unsuspected as is the fact that she can make pretty pictures. She is that sort of girl—one of those demure little people so quiet and retiring that one would never guess the half of their cleverness.

Miss Cochran is one of the few St. Louis girls in the Delmar chorus. She thinks there are some three others. The stage manager out there is a veteran in the work and he rules with an iron hand and sees with an exacting eye. He has demanded so much of the chorus that inexperienced girls, except in cases of exceptional aptitude, have been dropped out, more experienced people taking their places.

The most of the chorus girls at Delmar came here from Chicago. They have been on the stage before, and they can measure up to the severe exactness made of them.

Miss Cochran laughed at mention of the Delmar chorus girl who is suing the company upon the allegation that the stage manager threw her against the wall. This case has caused a great deal of comment over the country, particularly in that preliminary phase in which the stage manager admitted that he did find it necessary, sometimes, to talk "a little rough" to the chorus. Miss Cochran says: "He is a fine stage manager. He teaches us things. There are a good many of us, and naturally we require a great deal of teaching. Sometimes it is beyond the patience of anyone to perfect us in the different evolutions, and I never think of resenting it when he speaks a little sharp. I hardly believe he could go through the ordeal without that, and I am sure I would not expect a person less interested and less exacting than he is to be able to teach us anything."

## Seasonable Recipes for Housewives.

**JAMS**—In making jams the fruit should be carefully cleaned and thoroughly bruised, as mashing it before cooking prevents it becoming hard. Boil 15 or 20 minutes before adding the sugar, as the flavor of the fruit is thus better preserved (usually allowing three-quarters of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit), and then boil half an hour longer. Jams require almost constant stirring, and every housekeeper should be provided with a small paddle with handle at right angles with the blade (similar to an apple butter "stirrer," only smaller), to be used in making jams and marmalades. To tell when any jam or marmalade is sufficiently cooked, take out some of it on a plate and let it cool. If no juice or moisture gathers about it, and it looks dry and glistening, it is done thoroughly. Put up in a glass or small stone jar, and seal or secure like jellies. Keep jellies and jams in a cool, dark and dry place.

**WARMED-OVER MEAT**—Place slices of cold meat in a stewpan with a dozen tomatoes, peeled and sliced, and about the same quantity of sliced okra, two onions, a blade of mace and pepper and salt to taste. Cook over a moderate fire until well blended, then add a tablespoon of butter.

**STUFFED OKRA**—Wash two dozen okra pods, cut a piece from the pointed end and slit up far enough to remove

the seeds. To three slightly beaten egg yolks add two tablespoons of finely-minced ham, the seeds removed from the pods, and fine bread crumbs enough to thicken, seasoning with salt and pepper. Fill each pod with this mixture and tie with a piece of thread. Put into a baking pan and sprinkle with a layer of bread crumbs, a layer of grated cheese, a tablespoon of butter and a cup of either veal or chicken gravy. Bake for half an hour covered, then remove the cover and finish cooking.

**SKEWERED LIVER**—Alternate small pieces of liver and bacon on skewers and bake in the oven till done; dust lightly with pepper. This is a dainty way to serve a small amount where it may be desired, as at breakfast, not to have the dish too hearty.

**NEVER FAIL BISCUIT DOUGH**—Take cups flour, two level teaspoons baking powder, pinch of salt, one tablespoon butter, milk enough to make a soft dough; let stand five minutes; bake in hot oven.

**RASPBERRY CHARLOTTE**—Pick over a quart of red raspberries and cook in a heavy sugar syrup until tender; pour boiling hot by degrees over a mold of lady fingers attractively arranged in a standard glass dish; cover with an inverted china bowl, allowing it to remain until cool. Garnish with stars of sweet-

ened whipped cream, and accompany with iced eggnog sauce.

**BLACKBERRY FINGERS**—Cut six slices of stale whole wheat bread into strips about four inches long and one inch wide. Extract from a quart of blackberries every particle of juice by cooking them until tender with a scant cup of sugar and sufficient water to prevent burning and then pressing through a fine sieve. Pour this fruit juice over the fingers, allowing them to soak, and basting and turning occasionally until all the liquid is absorbed; then immediately egg and bread-crumbs them and fry in hot fat to a golden brown; roll while hot in powdered sugar and serve on a folded napkin.

**VIOLET MOUSSE**—Chill and sweeten a pint of rich cream; set in a pan of iced water and whip to a stiff froth, adding gradually a large tumbler of grape juice (this will give to the cream a beautiful violet color). Have ready a cup of heated milk in which a heaping tablespoon of gelatine has been dissolved; allow this to cool but not hardened, then add it slowly to the cream mixture, beating constantly until firm and light; pack immediately into individual pasteboard boxes lined with a lace paper border, and decorate with candied violets and citron leaves. Pack in layers in a large tin yard pail, and bury in ice and rock salt for at least four hours before serving; serve in the boxes.

## Something Girls Should Cultivate

**N**EATNESS is one of the most attractive of feminine qualities to a man. It is also one of the rarest. Early and persistent must be the training which carries the girl into womanhood with her "bump of neatness" well developed. Unless inherently fastidious during school days she is liable to drift into careless habits, which she never outgrows. One girl may have a trick of leaving shoes about her room. As a mere tot she was permitted to do this, and as she grew older the untidy custom was never abandoned, for the simple reason that she herself did not notice anything unusual about it, and probably nobody else took the trouble to correct her. Another slovenly habit is leaving a bunch of combing in her comb or on her dressing table. Constant vigilance on a woman's part is necessary in these small traits, unless she would be judged unworthy of her birthright daintiness.

## A Simple Disinfectant

**I**T is a fact not generally taken into account because but imperfectly understood, that pure, fresh, cold water is one of the most valuable disinfectants, inasmuch as it is a powerful absorbent. Every sick room should have a large vessel of clear water, frequently renewed, placed near the bed, or even beneath it. This not only absorbs much of the hurtful vapor, but by

its evaporation it softens and tempers the atmosphere, doing away with the dryness which is so trying and depressing to an invalid, or even to persons in health, for that matter. It has frequently been shown by actual experiment that troubled sleep and threatened insomnia are corrected by so simple a thing as the placing of an open bowl of water near the sufferer's bed. On the same principle, water which has been standing in an open vessel in a sleeping room or a sick room should under no conditions be used for drinking; nor should any liquid intended as a beverage be allowed to thus stand open to contamination.

## How to Keep Food in Hot Weather

**B**UTTER may be kept firm and cool by putting an earthenware jar into a box; fill all round the jar with wet sand, put the butter in the jar, cover it, and cover the box to exclude the air. About once a week rinse the sand in clean cold water. Meat should be wiped with a damp cloth, lightly rubbed over with vinegar, and stood on a meatstand, with a perforated cover over. In a draft of air out of the sun. Bread may be kept moist by putting a little cold water at the bottom of a pan; stand a jar or basin in the center, put the bread on this, and cover the pan with a cloth. Fruit is best kept by laying on shallow trays of sand on the stone floor of a cellar or

larder. Cabbages should be placed head downwards in the same spot. Lettuces and small salad keep well on the stone, covered with a damp cloth or basket. Meat and fish should be taken out of paper as soon as possible. Poultry is best hung up, with a hanging net fly-guard round it.

## Washing Knives.

**I**N washing knives the water should only be allowed to touch the blades, as it is apt to loosen the handles if they are dipped into it. A cure for this is to have a wooden or tin cover made to fit the tub for washing up, pierced with slits, so that the blades of the knives may be passed through into the water while the handles rest above. In drying knives care should be taken to turn the sharp edge of the blade away from the hand, lest it cut through the cloth.

## How to Deal With a Smoky Chimney

**I**F the grate smokes, light the fire from the top. In order to achieve this property, cover the bottom of the grate with a piece of brown paper, build up a wall of coal round, leaving a hole in the middle, cover it all with a piece of dry paper, lay pieces of wood crossing each other over it, then more paper and a few cinders, set light to the middle paper, and the smoke, etc., will kindle and fall into the hollow cen-

ter. In half an hour there will be a good fire, which will not smoke, but it must not be stirred.

## The Fashion in Veils

**T**HE long lace veil which is draped about the brim of much of the new head-gear, and falls in long and graceful folds behind, is a pretty and becoming idea, but one that is likely to become all too popular in a very short space of time. Only real lace is permissible for such a purpose, and those among us who have in the form of veils such treasure should take advantage of this alluring mode to show it to perfection.

## A Nursery Blunder

**I**N MANY houses where young children are kept entirely in the nursery there is, unfortunately, an idea that "anything will do for the children," and even in houses where neither money nor servants are lacking, that "anything" may sometimes mean insufficiency of food, or food badly cooked or roughly served. Perhaps, to save trouble, rich and highly seasoned dishes left over from the dinner of the evening before are warmed up for the children, frequently causing indigestion or bilious attacks. This is wrong. Plenty of plain, nutritious and wholesome food should be carefully prepared, accurately cooked and nicely served, and the governess or head nurse should instruct the children to eat their food properly and behave in an orderly man-

## Airing Baby's Clothes

**I**T is a most important thing that all baby's clothes should be well aired the day before he wears them, but they should not be put on warm from the fire. It is well, where it can be done, to let him have clean clothes every day; but if this cannot be afforded, his clothes should be well aired every night, so as to be free from perspiration and ready to put on again in the morning, and be washed as frequently as possible.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South African diamond mines.

Switzerland issued 607 licenses to foreign travelers last year.

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# NEW AND STRANGE THINGS IN AND ABOUT ST. LOUIS

## Changing Plants.



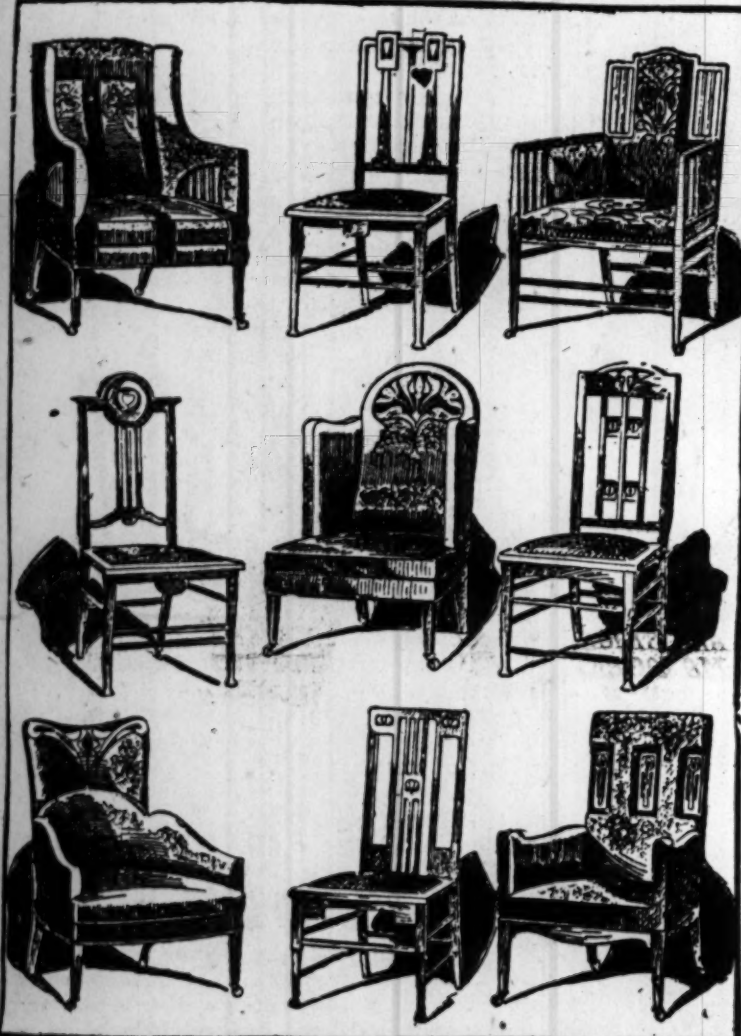
HERE is a useful bit of information for flower lovers. The illustration shows how to change plants from one pot to another. Place the fingers over the soil, with the plant stem between them (Fig. 1); invert, and, holding the pot with the other hand, give the rim one or more sharp taps on the front edge of a solid bench. This will cause the ball of soil to slip out of the pot (Fig. 2), and, holding it bottom upward, it may then be subjected to the necessary examination. This completed, put the pot over the ball (Fig. 3), press it down, and turn the right way up. Then, keeping the

fingers firmly on the surface of the soil, give the pot one or two sharp taps on the bench to settle the plant in its place. This in operation will also prove the advantage of using perfectly clean pots for potting, for if the pots are dirty inside, when used, the new soil and new roots will stick to it in such a way that when an attempt is made to turn the plant out for examination the ball of soil becomes broken and many roots are damaged.

The Norwegian Parliament consists of 114 members, many of whom sit in the House under protest. All Norwegians over 25 years of age, who satisfy certain conditions of residence, etc., meet in the local parish church one in three years and choose one man out of every hundred present to select the members of Parliament for the country. The members are bound to serve, whether they like the honor or not. Immediately Parliament meets, one-fourth of the members are chosen to form the Upper House, the remaining three-fourths constituting the Lower House. The Upper House may send back a bill twice, but after the second rejection both houses vote together as one. In that case, however, a majority of two-thirds is necessary to pass the bill.

The gourd telegraph or signal drum is the favorite means of transmission of news among the Basutos. This gourd, covered with the dried and stretched skin of a kid, gives out a sound which travels and can be heard at distances of from five to eight miles. The transmission and reception of messages on these drums are entrusted to special

## Wood Coloring.



A GREAT deal of colored furniture is seen in St. Louis now. In 1901 an Austrian discovered a method of coloring the wood when fresh. The tree, having been cut while the sap is in action, is colored by forcing the dye, under heavy pressure, into the wood until it replaces the sap. Lengths of 12 feet can be colored at one time. Beech, birch, alder, maple, elm and basswood take the colors best and the gray colors look best when polished. The amount of waste makes the price comparatively high.

ing apparel impregnated with the stuff is enough to keep anyone above water. The invention has been successfully demonstrated.

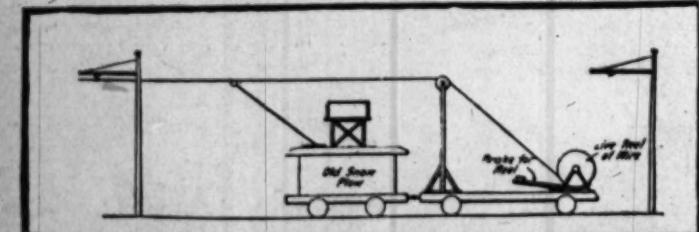
What is claimed to be the largest plov in the world was recently constructed for use on a ranch in California. It stands 18 feet high, and is capable of cutting a furrow 4 feet wide and 6 feet deep.

The golden-crested wren is the smallest, not only of British, but of all European birds. Its average weight is only about 50 grains, so that it would take 72 of the birds to weigh a pound. The length of the feathers is about 3 1/2 inches, and the stretch of the wings about 5 inches; but when the feathers are taken off the length of the body does not exceed 1 inch.

A poor laboring man in Denmark has made a new invention in life-saving. He impregnates clothes with a substance which will keep a shipwrecked person afloat for several days without losing its property. A coat, a vest, a traveling rug—in fact, any piece of wear-

ing apparel impregnated with the stuff is enough to keep anyone above water. The invention has been successfully demonstrated.

## Trolley Line Stringer.



THE trolley line stringer is a new get-up in electric railroading. The trolley wire is strung out alive, the motor car, for which a snow plow can be used, taking current from the overhead wire.

Hearts of cold-blooded animals will beat for a comparatively long time after death or removal from the body (if kept cool and moist), because of powerful internal collection of nerves, known

as ganglia, whose automatic impulses cause the regular contractions of the muscles. Similar ganglia exist in man and other warm-blooded animals, but their action is less prolonged. A turtle's heart, after removal, has been known to beat 36 or even 48 hours; 12 or 14 hours is a common record.

Thirty-nine sailing ships are lost yearly out of every 1000 British sailing ships afloat; but of steamers only 25 per 1000.

corpse of signaller, some one of whom is always on duty, and who beat on the message in what is practically a Morse alphabet. The natives guard this code jealously. Messages have often been sent more than 1000 miles in a few minutes.

The mosquito has made itself a very important, but not welcome, factor in social life since the rains, but Levin T. Jones of Baltimore gives what he says is an excellent cure for the evil. He says:

"It is well known that a cup of kerosene held under a mosquito resting upon a ceiling will kill it and it will drop into the cup. This has suggested to me a plan by the use of which I have reduced the mosquito nuisance to a minimum. I constructed a hoop about 18 inches in diameter, covering it with any material that will absorb kerosene. I saturate it and suspend the hoop from the ceiling (it can be arranged so that it can be raised or lowered) over my head. The idea is that the insect must pass under the kerosene surface to get at the head of the sleeper, something it does not care to do. Anyone can construct such an arrangement; it is inexpensive and all right."

"Lightning, when in the mood, has an ugly habit of drilling," writes an English observer. "It will drill the hardest rock—rock which would turn cold steel; and not only drill, but vitrify it. They have found in Cumberland channels 30 feet deep and from two to four inches in circumference. The interior was hard and glazed where the solid substance had been melted by the stinging flashes. Artificial experiment has shown that a powerful shock from a battery will vitrify finely powdered glass, but not feed-spar or quartz. The lightning, however, does it in the manner described—not in place, but in many, showing that before striking the ground it divided into several branches, each strong enough to penetrate and liquefy the solid rock."

In a new form of sun dial, devised by an English scientist, the ordinary triangular gnomon was replaced by a wire stretched parallel to the axis of the earth, and having threaded on it a small bead. The wire was also on the axis of a brass cylinder, on the interior of which was cast the shadow of the bead. Every day the shadow travels circumferentially round the cylindrical surface at a height depending on the season of the year. At every hour the shadow cuts one side of one of a series of closed loops, each of which represents an elongated figure of 8, and the time elapsing between the shadow cutting two consecutive curves is always exactly one hour.

The world's peat center is not in Ireland—which, however, has more than 300 square miles of bog—but in the north of Germany and the adjacent parts of Denmark and Holland. A square mile of bog 10 feet deep is estimated to have a heating power equal to more than 30,000 tons of coal. Single bogs in Friesland are found to cover 150 square miles, and Germany has more fuel in peat than in coal.

The plains of Hungary are well adapted for the raising of geese, and travelers in that country are often entertained by seeing, from passing trains, great flocks of geese feeding in the fields and watched by gooseherds. So many feathers are yielded by these geese that four "bed-feather markets" are held annually at Budapest, and at each market from 50,000 pounds to 70,000 pounds of bed feathers are placed on sale.

Women in China have the privilege of fighting in the wars. In the rebellion of 1850 women did as much fighting as men. At Nankin, in 1853, 500,000 women from various parts of the country were formed into brigades of 13,000 each, under the command of their husbands.

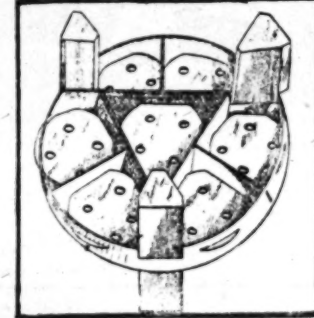
In every 100 marriages in England 21 are solemnized between first cousins. Among the nobility the rate is much higher, amounting to 45 in 1000.

## The Ghost Ship.



NOW that Ambassador Porter has brought over from France the alleged body of John Paul Jones, stoutly insisting that it is none other than the cold corpse of the conqueror of the Serapis, it is a pleasing bit of imagery to suppose that the ghost of Jones' good ship, the Bonhomme Richard, came over with him.

## New Wire Conduit.



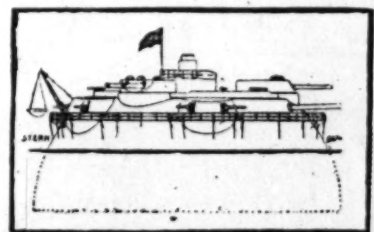
ST. LOUISANS who have observed the recent placing of telephone wires underground in the west end of the city will be interested in a new conduit devised for this purpose by the manager of the Government telephone exchange of Stockholm. The two great problems in this work are to make the conduit cheap and air-tight and at the same time give the wires complete protection, and to place the wires in the conduit in such a way as to prevent induction and maintain permanently their relative positions. The conduit of the Swedish inventor is much cheaper and simpler than anything in use over here. It is an iron pipe laid in cement, along railroad tracks, close to the surface of the ground. To maintain the wires in place a disk is used which is placed at intervals of two feet. These disks are threaded with the wires at the factory and wire and disks wound on reels to be drawn into the conduit by hand.

A 100-foot section can be drawn into the conduit in a few minutes. The distinction of being the oldest living thing undoubtedly belongs to one of the giant trees, and many attempts to locate it and determine its age have been made. A century ago De Candolle found two yew-trees at Portugal, in Pershshire, and one at Hednor, in Bucks—that were estimated to be re-

spectively 2500 and 2540 years old. Both are still flourishing, and the older tree has a trunk 27 feet in circumference. A gigantic baobab of Central America, with a trunk 29 feet through, was thought by Humboldt to be not less than 5100 years old. Mexican botanists believe they have now discovered a life-span even greater than this, and from the annual rings a cypress of Chesapeake, whose trunk is 115 feet in circumference, is assigned an age of about 6200 years.

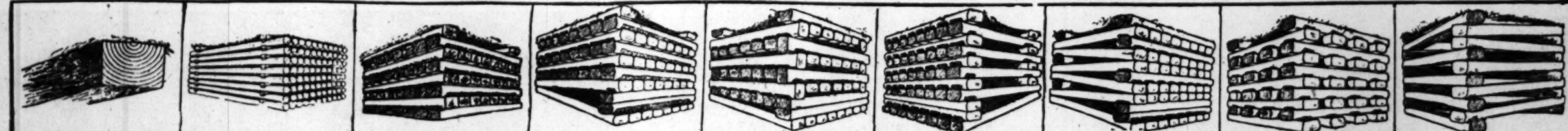
## Floating Fort.

AT the recent meeting of the Society of Naval Architects, in New York, A. P. Stokes submitted plans for a semi-globular naval battery. While the floating fort would be able to travel slowly under its own steam, it would need a tow for any considerable distance. Mr. Stokes says: "I was led to this invention partly by seeing, while yachting in the Caribbean, a remarkable little island called Diamond Rock, one mile off the south-west coast of Martinique. It is about 80 feet square, 54 feet high, and with precipitous sides. Diamond Rock was formerly rated as a sloop-of-war on the books of the British Admiralty. In January, 1884, Sir Samuel Hood laid his 74-gun ship Centaur close alongside this rock, to the top of which he made fast



a hawser on which was a traveler. He then hauled three long twenty-four and two eighteen to the top and left them in charge of Lieut. Maurice, with 120 men and boys, with ammunition, provisions and water. The crew built a cistern. For 15 months this novel sloop of war did great injury to the French shipping going to and from the neighboring harbor, now called Fort-de-France, until June 1, 1885, when she surrendered for want of powder, to a French squadron of two seven-fours, a corvette, a schooner and 11 gunboats.

## Piling Ties on the Santa Fe Railroad.



ST. LOUISANS who have gone to California on the Santa Fe Railroad have doubtless noticed the systematic picturesqueness of the ties piled along the way, and have wondered if this was whimsical or purposeful. It may be said that it is purposeful, for

from one end of the road to the other the thousands of piles of ties along the track and at stations are all in accordance with definite rules and for a specific reason. The illustrations from the Railway Review show the seven methods of piling ties, and also one for

poles. Few people would think there was any advantage in laying a tie a certain side up, for instance. Fig. 9 indicates how sawed ties must be placed and the reason is obvious in that when properly laid the grain of the wood sheds

rain better than otherwise. It will be noticed that in no instance are more than two ties allowed to touch the ground. Other rules require piles of ties to be placed out of the way of running water during storms, and grass must not be allowed to grow within sev-

eral feet of the pile, nor must decayed wood of any kind come in contact with the pile. Work for the insane is a special study at the Villejuif Asylum, Paris. Painting, carving, sketching, and even tat-

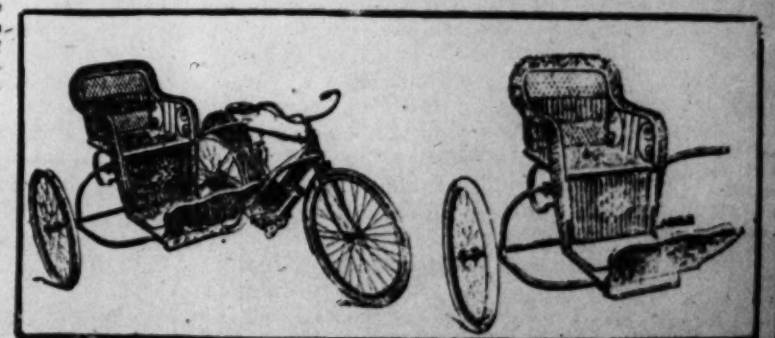
toeing are included, and recovery is often due to the employment. In other cases the condition of the patient's mind is mirrored in the work done, aiding the physician in his study of the case more than any long discussions or consultations.

## The Kiss.

SOME individual with oceans of time on his hands has conceived the idea of hunting through the works of English novelists for the purpose of finding all the adjectives used to qualify the word kiss. The result is as follows:

Cold, warm, icy, burning, chilly, cool, loving, indifferent, balsamic, fragrant, blissful, passionate, aromatic, with tears, bedewed, long, soft, hasty, intoxicating, dissembling, delicious, pious, tender, beguiling, hearty, distracted, frantic, fresh as-the-morning, breathing fire, divine, satanic, glad, sad, superficial, quiet, loud, fond, heavenly, execrable, devouring, ominous, fervent, paroling, nervous, soulless, stupefying, slight, careless, anxious, painful, sweet, refreshing, embarrased, shy, mute, ravishing, holy, sacred, firm, hurried, faithless, narcotic, feverish, impudent, mischievous, brotherly and paradisaical. The up and seemed interminable and he gave up at this stage.

## Motor Side Cars.



THE motor side car is something new in vehicles. It enables the motor cyclist to take a companion upon his spins. The motorcycle side car is the intermediate carriage between the motorcycle and the automo-

bile. It costs little more than a motorcycle, and but one-third as much as the most expensive automobiles. About 1,500,000 persons are employed in the coal mines of the world.

## Holding a Pen.



N writing, hold the pen at right angles to the paper, not allowing the point to reach in or out from the straight edge, or it will make a ragged line. If it reaches in, the ink is likely to run under the straight edge and make it blur.

Nearly every Chinaman can read, but about 90 per cent of the women are entirely uneducated.

Judging by the monthly returns, 16 cases in 1900 are caused by love affairs.

Japan's annual tobacco crop is about 5,000,000 pounds.

## Another Hyde Cartoon.



FEW men have been so much cartooned and caricatured in so short a while as has "Jimmie" Hyde of Equitable scandal fame. This is one of the latest of the Hyde pictures, with which artists delight to work.

Twenty-five tons of gold have been produced so far this year by the Klondike mines.

Easter Island has only 200 inhabitants.

It was recently visited by a steamer, the first to call there for 12 months.

Every inch of the Nyang Chu Valley in Tibet is cultivated. "Nyang" means the "land of delicacies."

The richest, the most populous and the most prosperous part of India is to be found in the basins of the Indus, the Ganges and the Lower Brahmaputra.

The population of the Island of Bombay is twice that of Scotland and Ireland.

It is estimated that £300,000 worth of diamonds are stolen every year from the South African diamond mines.

During the past three years 23,500 ex-soldiers have been found permanent employment in Great Britain.

The trunk road between London and Carlisle is in the hands of no fewer than 72 authorities.

Three thousand seven hundred dollars was paid for a Strad violin in London recently.

The total length of the railways of the world is stated to be 454,000 miles.





"PUTTING" BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

ONE of the few electrically lighted putting greens in the world has this summer been opened and become a popular and interesting amusement feature at one of the St. Louis country clubs. It has succeeded the old lawn clock, an adaptation from the French which has been popular hereabouts.

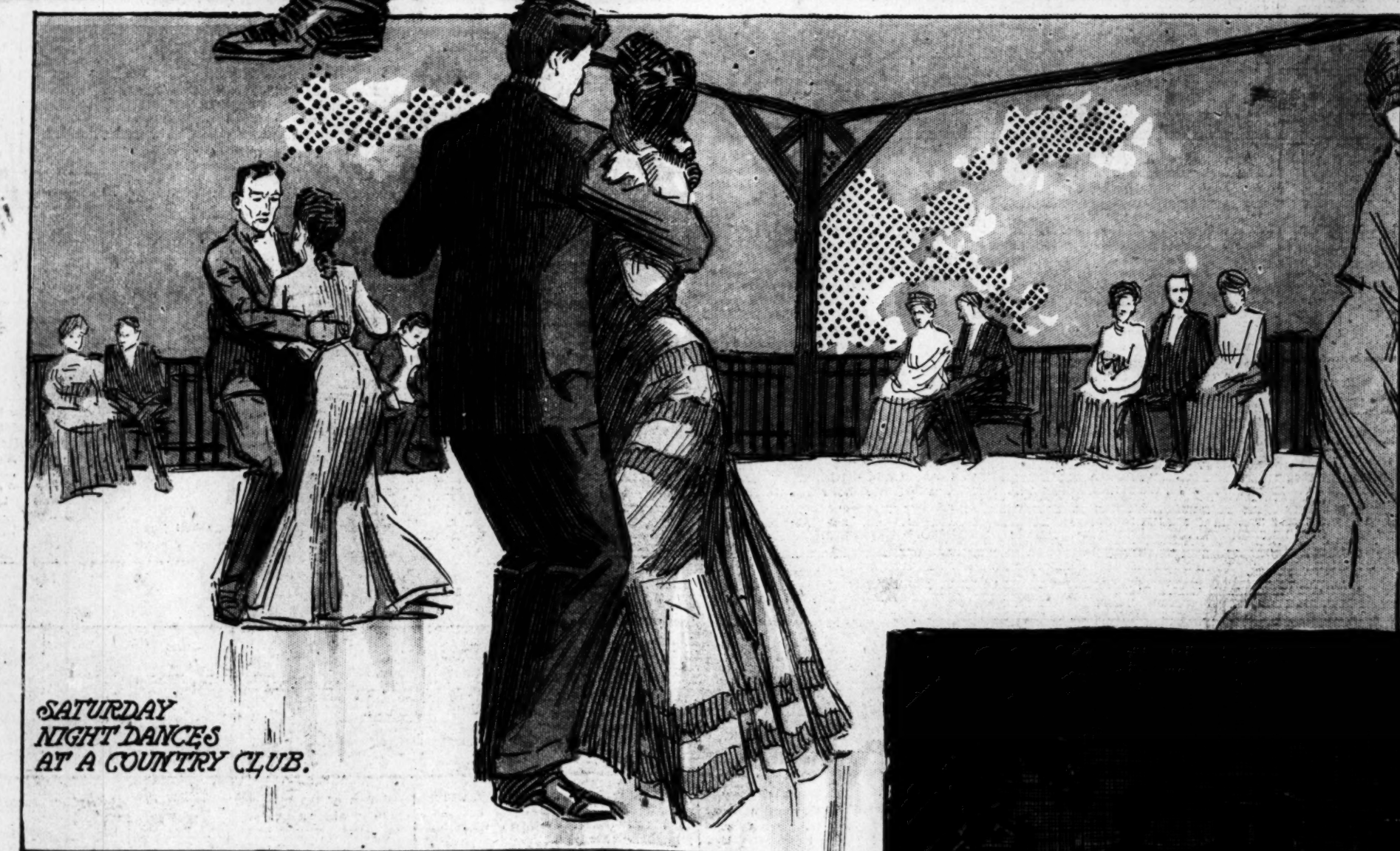
"Putting" is golf in a mild and enjoyable form. In fact, it is golf with the interspaces between greens left out. The green here is continuous, with nine holes in it and enough variety in the length of the grass and the topography of the lawn to invest the game with those uncertainties which are the making of golf. The players use golf "putters" and golf balls, and great numbers of them play.

It is predicted that the popularity of this new sport in St. Louis may become the means of giving golf a greater vogue among women here. It has often been remarked that few St. Louis ladies play golf. The explanation is not easy, for golf is extremely popular among women almost everywhere, and it is much more of a summer amusement with them in some more southerly cities than it has become here. It is quite surprising to see numbers of men playing upon the links about St. Louis and so seldom to see ladies upon the course.

There are no woman golfers of any exceptional skill here. In the recent Trans-mississippi tournament the local women players were easily vanquished by those from Omaha, Des Moines and other cities. Considering the enthusiasm with which St. Louis men have embraced the game, it is considered surprising that ladies have not gone in for it more than they have. St. Louis has a great many men golfers, and some very good ones. Many of them would ask no better sport than to set out tomorrow and hammer a golf ball around the world; but except for an athletic girl here and there the women in St. Louis are not golfers. The growing enthusiasm with which they are putting on the new electrically lighted green at one of the country clubs is regarded as an encouraging sign.

Another new summer amusement at the fashionable country clubs is the al fresco Saturday night dance. The Glen Echo Club has a new dancing pavilion, and its Saturday night hops have grown in popularity from week to week. The possibilities of dancing in St. Louis at this season were demonstrated long ago by the less conventional young people who go to the summer gardens and the steamboat excursions. Society has just begun listing summer dancing with the perennial pastimes.

Moonlight automobiling grows apace in



SATURDAY NIGHT DANCES AT A COUNTRY CLUB.

favor with St. Louis people. People delight to run on the country roads and through the streets and parks when the moon is out, just as lovers of the water always delight to be out on a boat in the moonlight. Country roads are all very quiet and shadowy and fascinating at night, and to roll along them in a good machine is accounted fine fun. The parks are another inviting field for night riding. One may look into the depths of Forest Park these summer nights and see the lights of many autos, each suggesting to the mind a big, black bug with huge and lustrous eyes.

A gentleman out in Cabanne tells an amusing story of moonlight automobiling. He lives on Cates avenue, just east of Hamilton, and sleeps in the front room on the second floor. He was awakened a few nights ago by the clatter of a private watchman's stick upon the pavement. (The private watchmen out in Cabanne always rap the pavement frequently as a precaution against the embarrassing contretemps

of running face to face with a burglar.) The awakened sleeper could not get to sleep again, and finally rose and sat by the window, looking out upon the moonlit street. As he sat watching the still shadows and enjoying the loveliness of night, he suddenly became aware of a very singular spectacle. An automobile was coming east on Cates, and it was drawn by—a team of mules.

This lugubrious procession appealed to the gentleman's sense of humor. He laughed in the sleeve of his nightshirt and moved nearer the window. The machine was a big fellow, and there were two couples in it. There also happened to be riding in it, with his knees bulging the tonneau, a very giant-like farmer, his sleeves rolled up, a blacksnake whip in his right hand, and his left clutching a bunch of leather lines.

The people in the machine were not saying a word. The mules understood, and they, too, were perfectly quiet save for the click of their shoes on the street. The

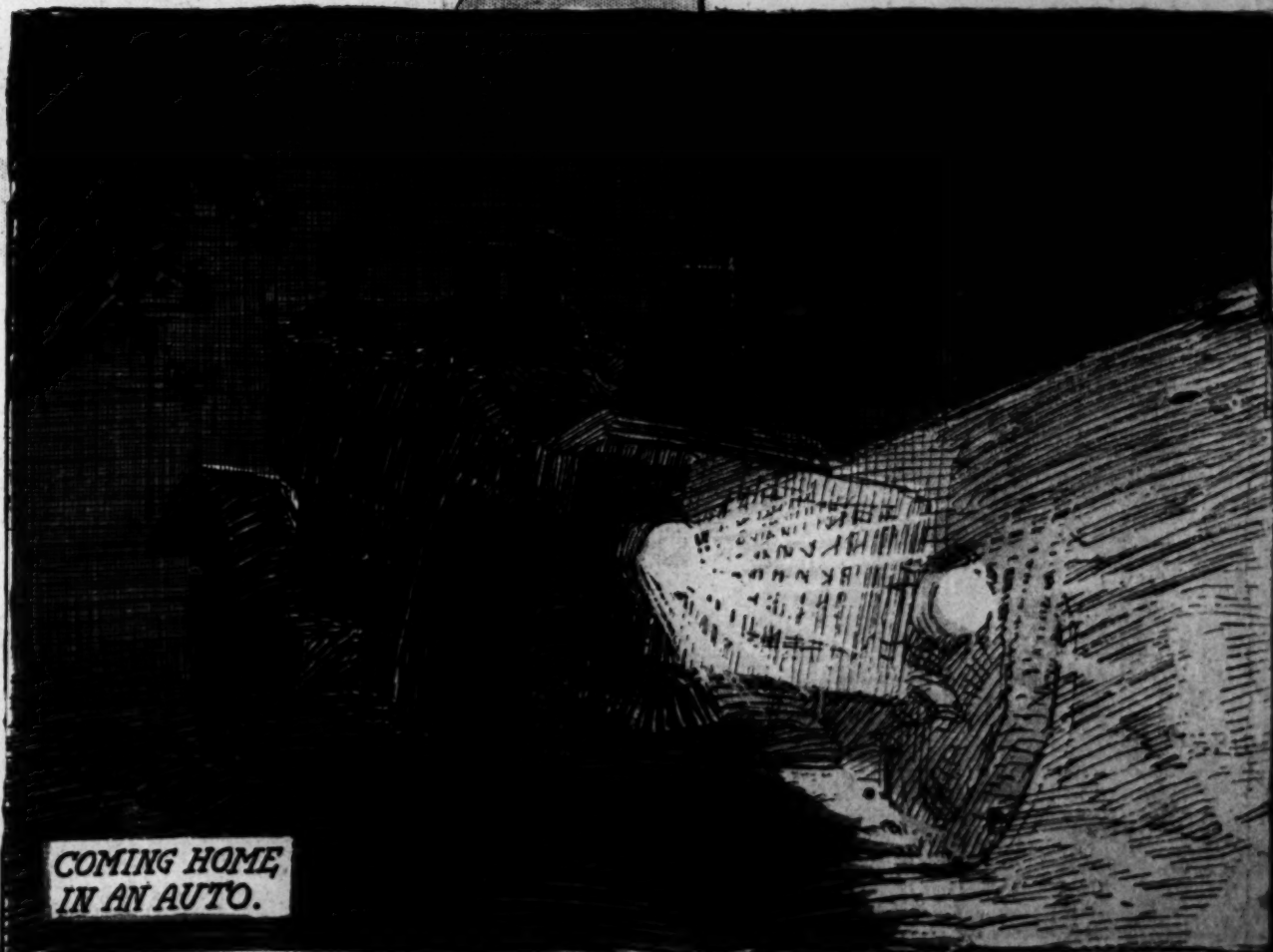
## New Summer Amusements in St. Louis

farmer's whip uncoiled now and then and circled out over the mules with a snake-like hiss. It was all a very still return, with the danger of discovery minimized by the time of night—2 o'clock. As silence had ushered the spectacle in, so silence ushered it out, going east on Cates beyond Goodfellow.

There is a common meeting place for all the automobiles that run o' nights on the silent Roads of Forest Park. It is over opposite the entrance to Forest Park Highlands. One may go out there any of these summer nights and see from six to twenty automobiles standing there on the edge of the park. They come out of the depths of the forest like flies attracted to a light. In fact, it is a light that attracts them—the glow of that ornate entrance which guarded the way to Fair Japan on the Pike. It is not hard to recall that elaborate gateway, with its silver porch climbers and its great, sheltering cornices. The Highlands people bought it and set it up again, and it stands there by night in a perfect myriad of electric lights.

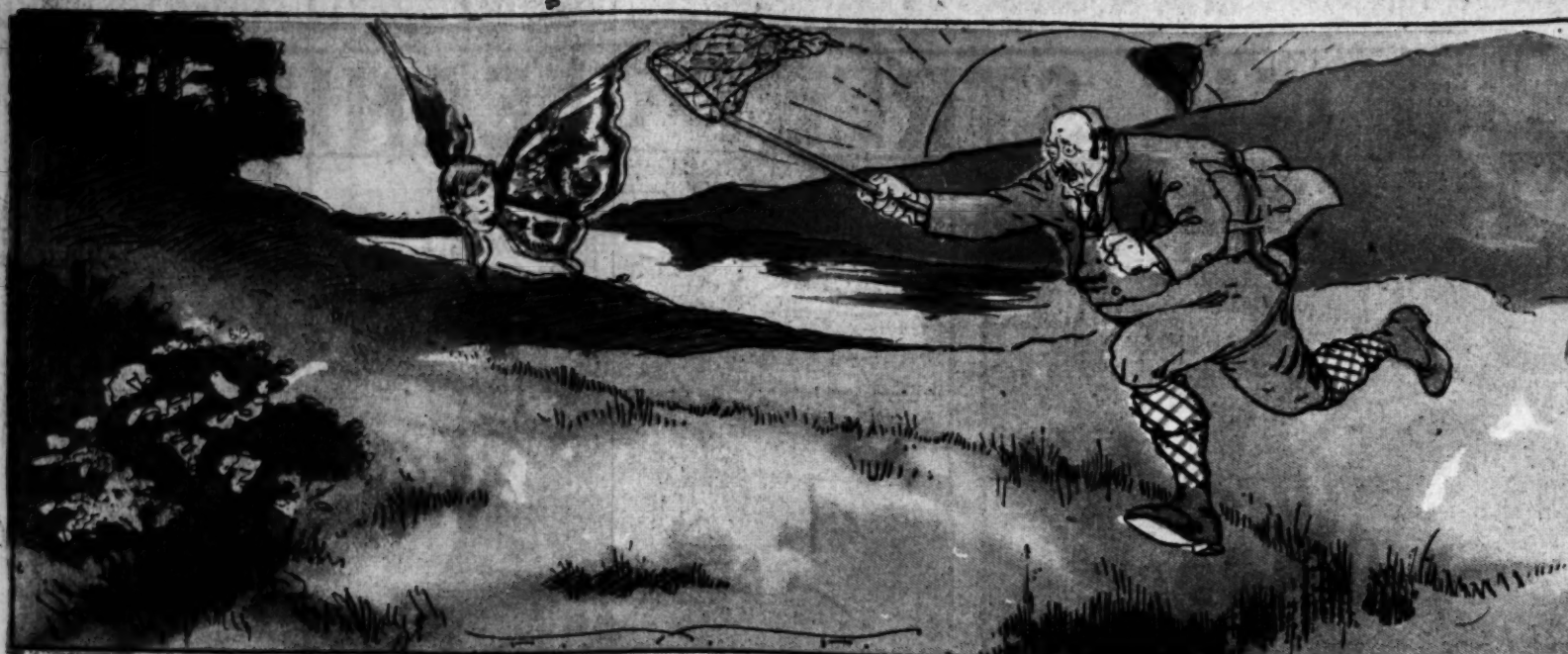
The nocturnal baseball game is another night amusement in St. Louis. There was a big game of this sort at the National League Park some three weeks ago, at which Rube Waddell, the eccentric but brilliant twirler for the Philadelphia Athletics, pitched against Harry Howell of the St. Louis Browns. The teams used a baseball about as big as a citron and too soft to go very far when it was hard hit. The field was brilliantly lighted with electric lights, and neither the players nor the audience had any trouble seeing the ball. In truth, the ball was about all one could see at times, for when it popped into the air it seemed as big as a toy balloon.

Night boating is a wonderfully popular amusement out at Alton, 20 miles north of St. Louis. The people of Alton are the sort that love to go down to the sea in boats. The river front is fringed with little craft, and on moonlit summer nights the big river swarms with that great amusement fleet, which is made up of little steamboats with their bright electric searchlights flashing here and there, noisy little launches popping their way along, their green and red lights glowing on the roof, and rowboats which struggle up in the current and then float down in that delightful way that moves one to sing "On the Tombigbee River," and kindred songs which will never die upon the Southern rivers.



COMING HOME IN AN AUTO.

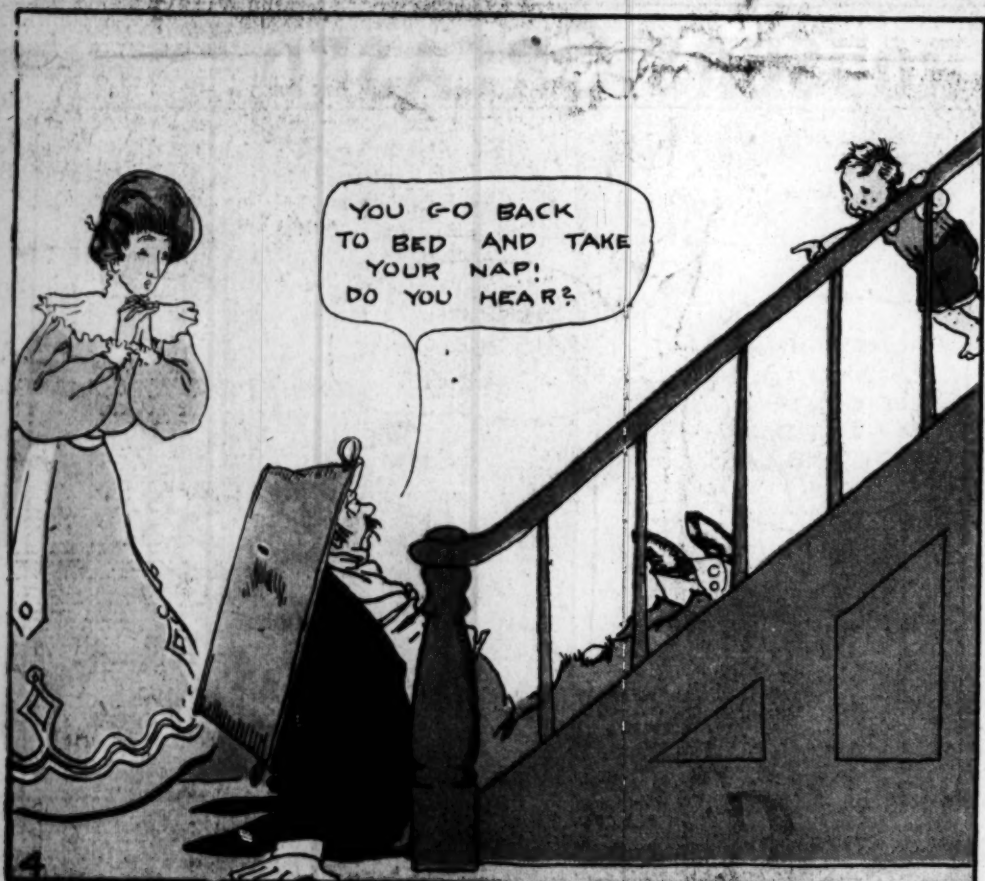
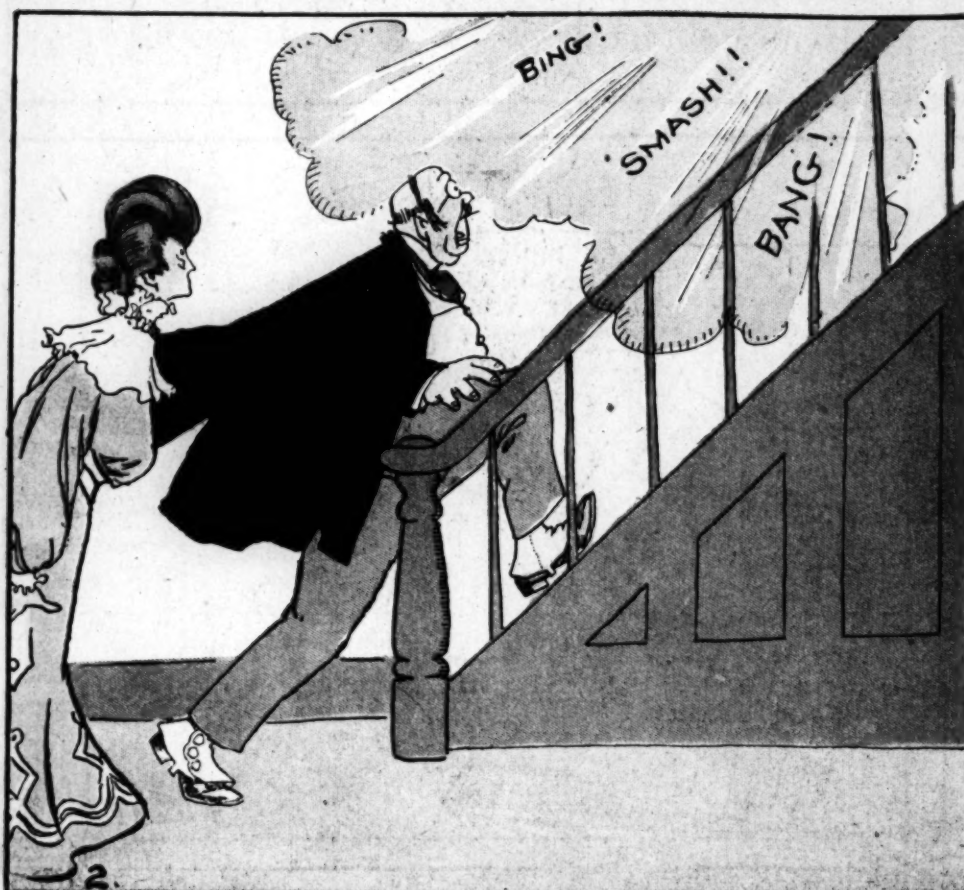




# FUNNY SIDE OF ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

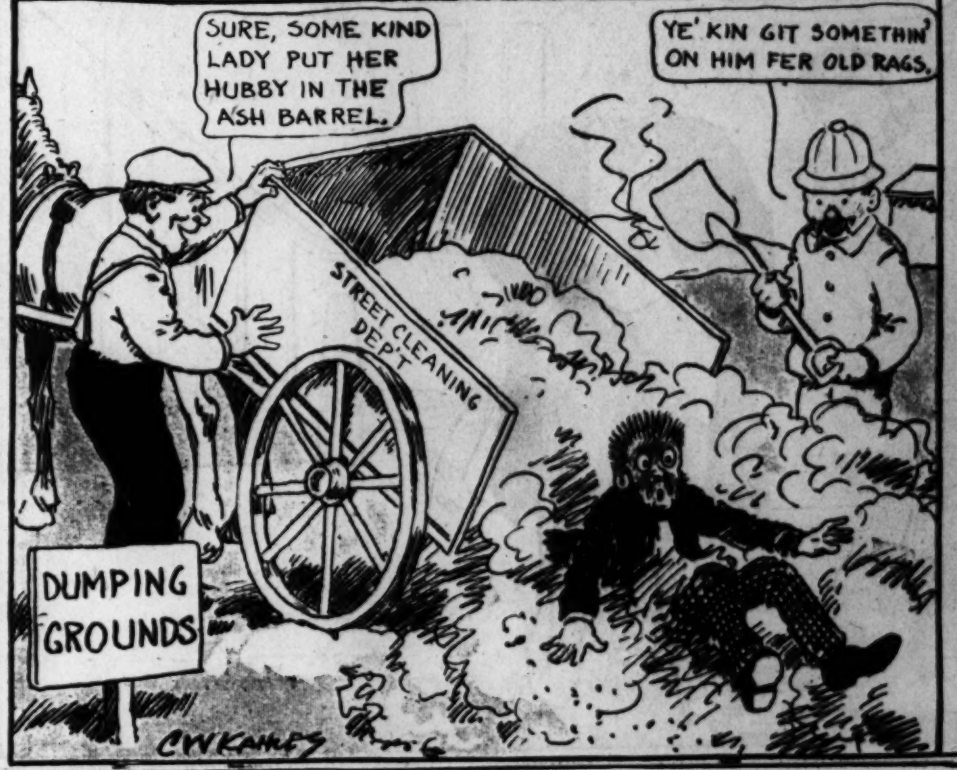
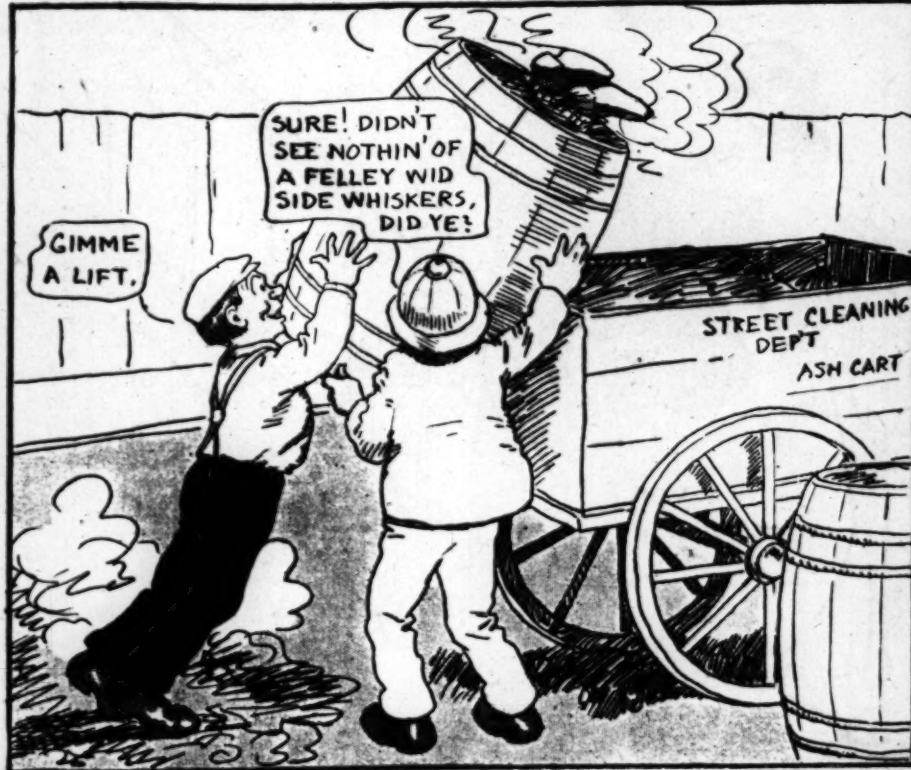
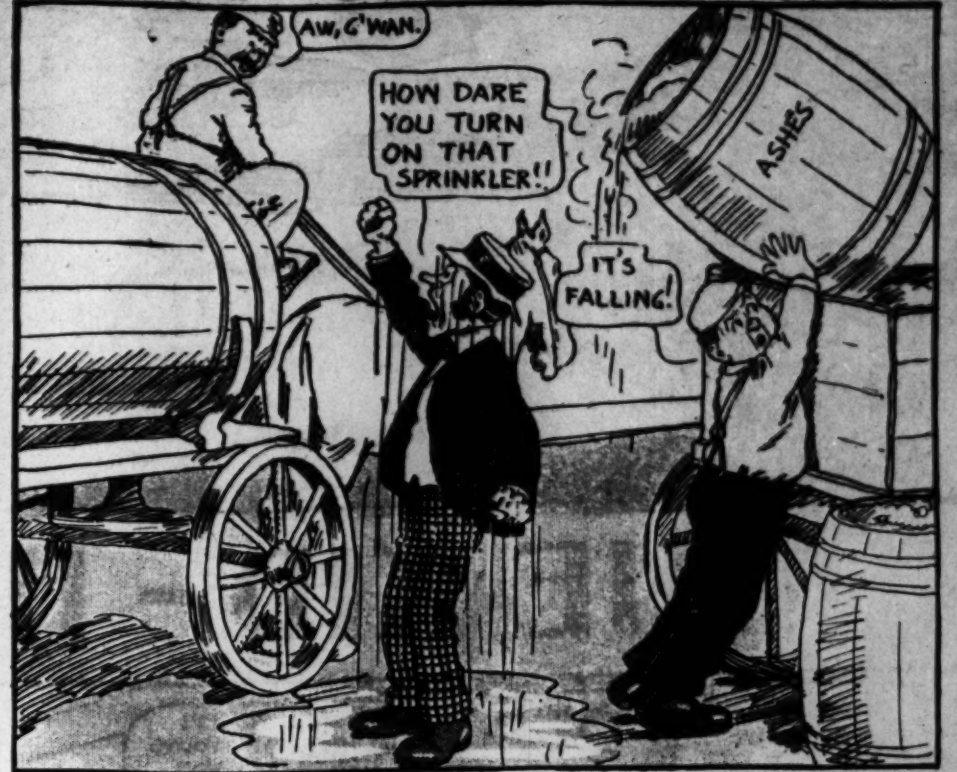
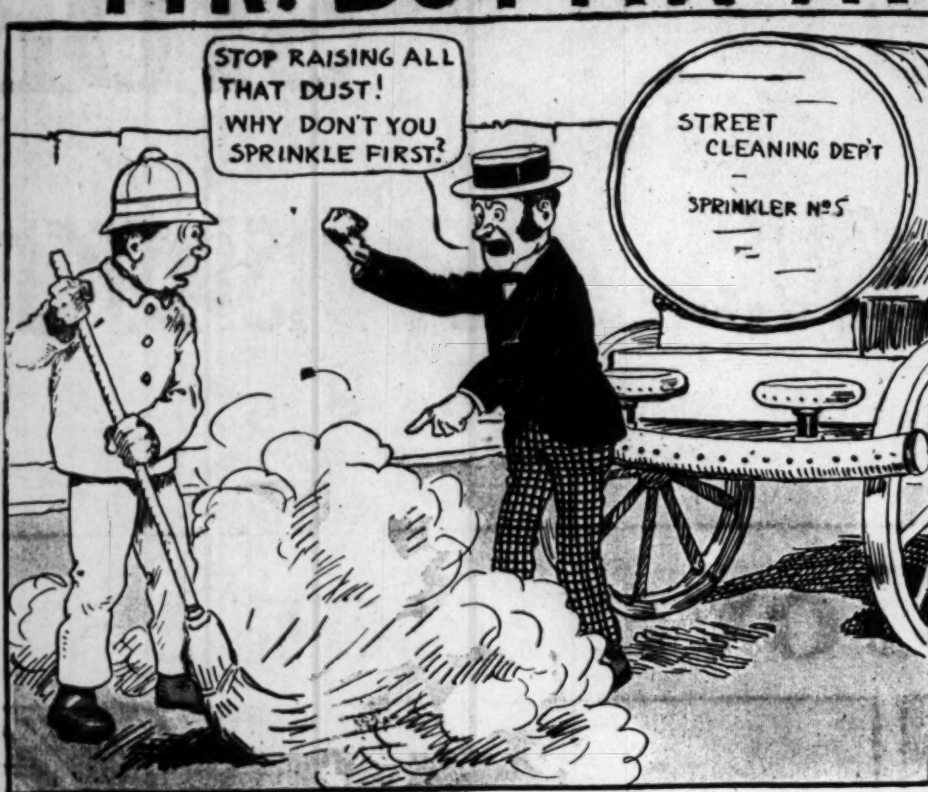
SUNDAY AUG 20 1905  
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## THE KID - HE MEETS THE GOVERNOR.





# MR. BUTTIN ATTENDS TO THE STREET CLEANING.

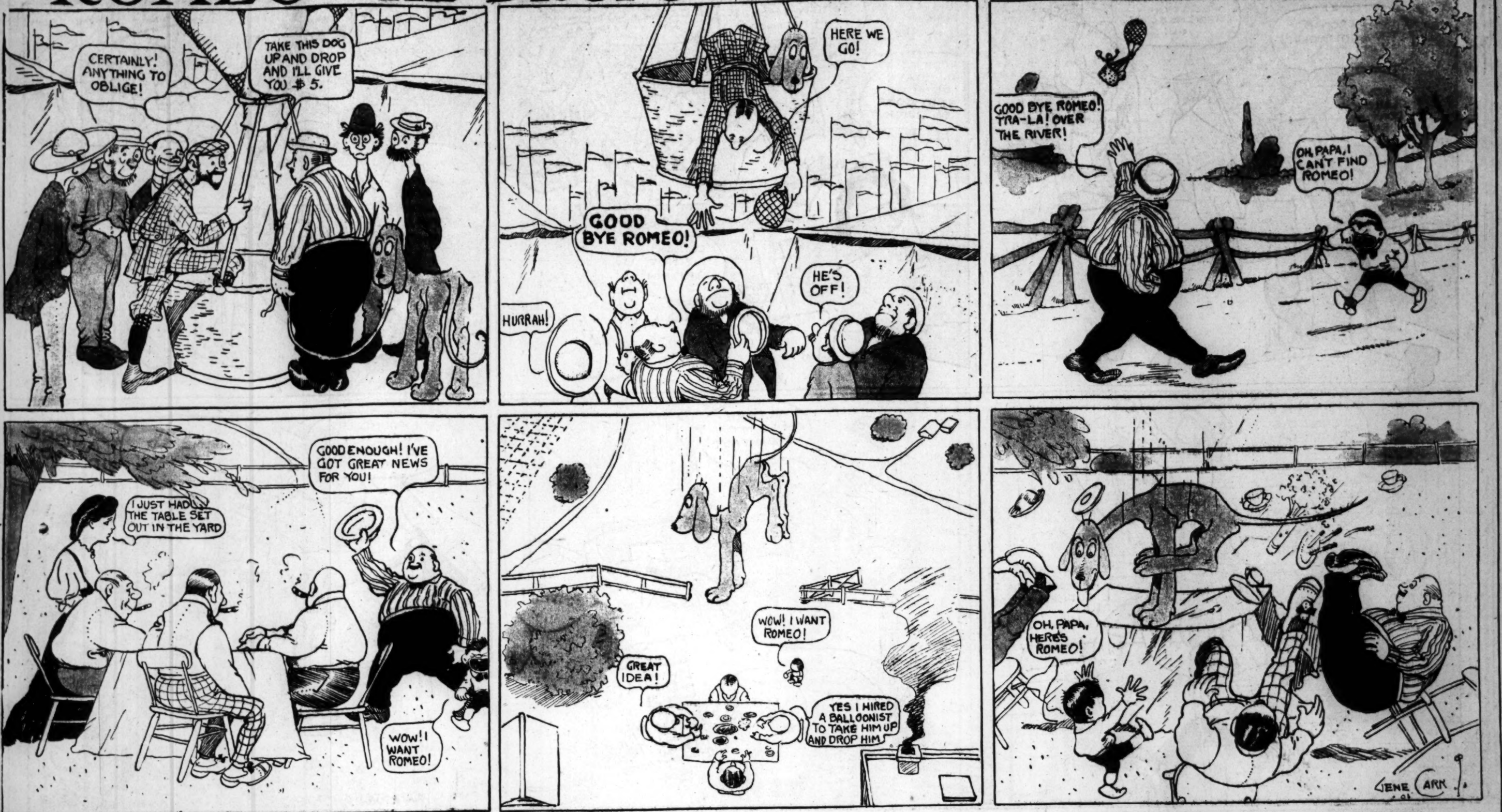


# THE NEWLYWEDS - HUBBY GETS HIS TROUSERS CREASED.





# ROMEO - HE DROPS FROM THE CLOUDS. BY GENE CARR.



# THE TERRIBLE TWINS AND THE TIDAL WAVE. BY WICKHAM.





## PANHANDLE PETE DISCOVERS THE LONG-LOST ANDRE.



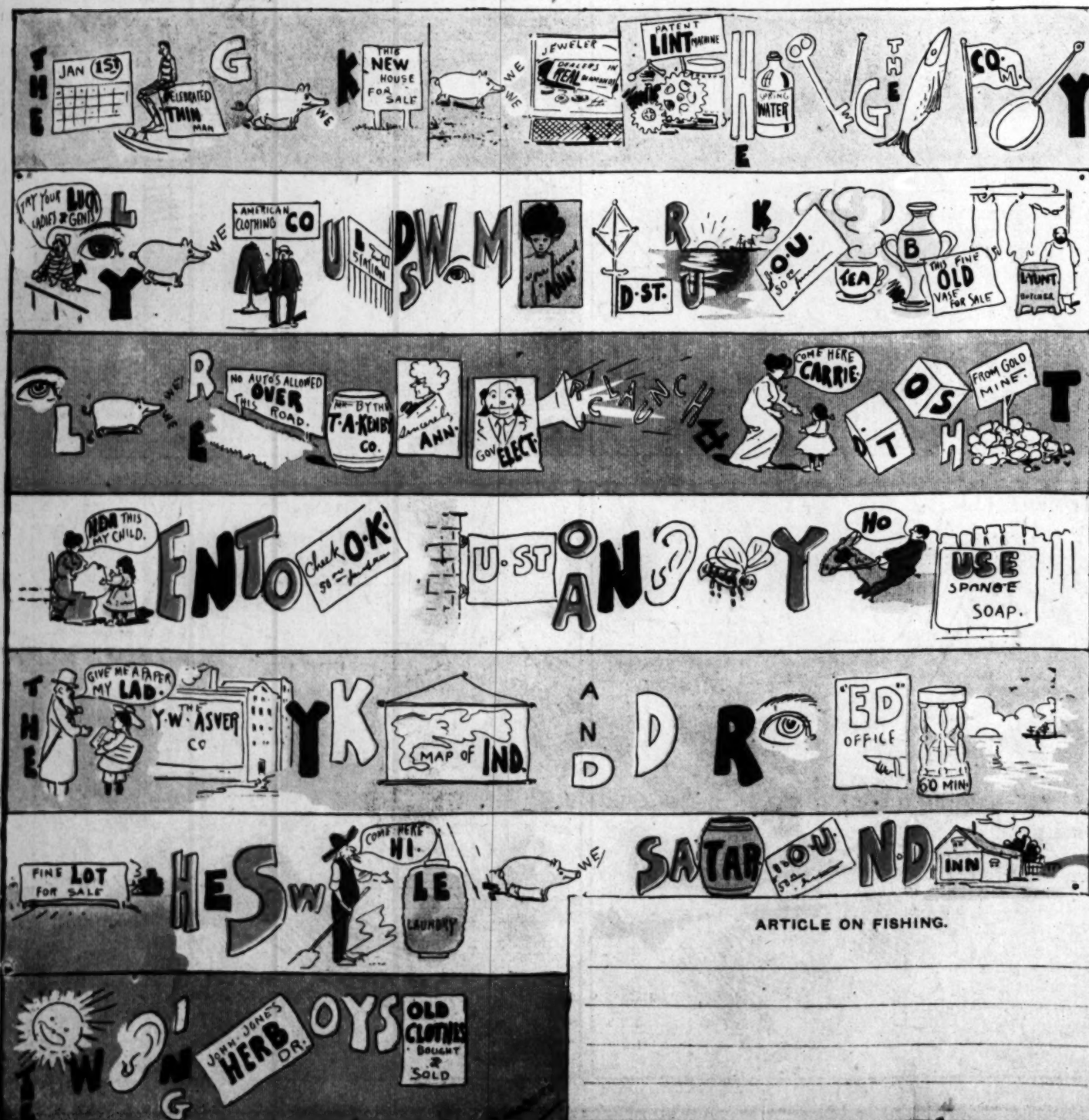
PANHANDLE PETE'S TRIP TO THE  
NORTH POLE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

GEOMC MANUS

# FISHING PARTY PICTURE PUZZLE.

**Concluding Chapter of the Unique and Interesting Narrative in Pictures Which Was Begun in The Post-Dispatch Last Sunday.**

WATCH THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH FOR THE ANSWER.



### ARTICLE ON FISHING.

## SPRINTY HURRIES WITH THE WHEEL.

